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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Can Europe Form Federation?

Mussolini Sees an Easing Up

Soviet Orders Volga Power

'Yellow Dog' Bill Is a Law

Mr. J. P. Morgan Speaks Out

Nicaragua Will Have to Wait

THE nations argue a way to save center Europe. Increasing distress of the smaller powers demands better markets, freer trade. Premier Tardieu's plan for a confederation of the five Danubian states on a basis of preferential tariffs followed Austria's alarmed appeal. These five states have now spoken, disagreeing on ways and means, but agreeing that a union cannot be of great help unless France, Germany, and Italy join in. Thus looms an economic confederation of Europe. At once the wholesome purpose is clouded by inrushing political issues. History seems about to be made—if Europe can submerge conflicting political needs to meet a common emergency. The day's news indicates that the nations have entered a new phase of an old struggle. The hope is that this time they may see that triumph waits on their determined avoidance of the progressive Three D's that have terminated so many promising undertakings—Division, Disintegration, Destruction.

* * *

¶ Rome pays homage to Premier Benito Mussolini on the thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the Fascisti. The popular leader replies with his customary eloquence, but this time he dares to paint a brighter picture. He sees the economic crisis as having passed the worst stages. Next winter should witness more work and easier aid for those who may still need it. The new order of the day, declares the Duce, is, Stand fast. His enthused hearers take the brief speech as commending them for having obeyed an injunction he gave them on a less cheerful day—Endure hard times with fortitude.

* * *

¶ Soviet Russia prepares to harness the waters of the famous Volga. Three hydroelectric plants, developing about 1,000,000 kilowatts, will begin construction as soon as the plant now building on the Dneister—the largest in Europe—is finished. The new projects will supply power to textile mills, mines, and metallurgical factories. Some day, perhaps, they may supply power to move those bulking gray craft that carry cargoes on the river's bosom. There is something a world which loves to hear the pensive "Song of the Volga Boatmen" doesn't know—that the Volga boatmen are mostly slaving men who live and die in harness, dragging from a towpath the Volga boats.

* * *

¶ The American Federation of Labor wins its long fight to limit use of the court injunction in labor disputes. President Hoover signs the Norris-LaGuardia bill, which also recognizes in law the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively, and outlaws the so-called "yellow dog" contract, under which the worker is restrained from joining a labor union. Attorney-General Mitchell questions the clarity of certain provisions, but recommends signing of the bill. Thus comes into existence another "freedom" measure, of which, as usual, there are two views—some say it preserves human rights, some say it infringes them.

* * *

¶ The United States and the world listen to J. Pierpont Morgan in his first radio address. From the old Morgan home in Madison Avenue, New York, he presents the new block-by-block method of finding jobs for those who are not employed. As a student of affairs he sees much merit in this thoroughgoing plan. What he thinks of current financial affairs, the great financier does not say. But his vast audience is satisfied. It's thrill enough when a man who never talks for anybody goes into reverse and says things for everybody who has ears to hear.

* * *

¶ Washington sees no general constitutional reform for Nicaragua at this time. So declares Secretary of State Stimson in reply to an inquiry from President Moncada. The Secretary believes Nicaragua is making admirable progress, with American supervision of its regular elections, but is not ready to supervise election of a constituent assembly. The proposed changes in the Nicaragua Constitution promised something important to President Moncada—a two-year prolongation of his term of office.

* * *

¶ Brazil receives the Graf Zeppelin on the first of eight summer trips across the Atlantic. Passengers and mail on the non-stop flight from Friedrichshafen arrive at Pernambuco on uneventful schedule. The news gets a paragraph in the world press, where, a year or so ago, it was worth a page. Ocean-spanning in a swiftly driven, perfectly directed balloon is as wonderful as it used to be, but the wonder has lost its cutting edge. It will be a nine days' wonder when man first flies to the moon—for nine days.

Better Times in Italy Forecast by Il Duce

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

Rome, March 24

ADDRESSING a crowd of several thousands of Fascists assembled yesterday in the Piazza Venezia on the occasion of the thirteenth anniversary of the foundation of the first Fascist group, Signor Benito Mussolini declared that the worst of the economic crisis, as far as the internal situation of Italy was concerned, was now over.

Next winter, Il Duce added, there would be more employment and it would be possible to extend assistance on a larger scale. Meantime, the order of the day was to stand fast. Signor Mussolini's brief optimistic speech contrasted with previous public utterances when he urged his followers to endure hard times with fortitude.

Europe Defies Past Failures In Peace Aims

Rivalries and Jealousies Fail to Block Moves for Understanding

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Availing myself recently of an opportunity to take a bird's-eye view of most of the problems of Europe, it was borne in on me that the attitude of those who expect immediate and complete solutions is entirely unphilosophical. The complexity, the deep-rootedness, the variety of these problems make them not indeed insoluble, but amenable, in ordinary human circumstances, only to the most patient approach and the most persistent efforts.

And it seemed to me that the mistake made by many earnest, well-informed, and well-intentioned people since the World War, has been to suppose that Europe could suddenly be transformed, and to grow indignant or to suffer disillusionment when they discovered that the process of change is relatively slow.

That Europe is undergoing change cannot be doubted. That the whole world is being swept by new ideas which will have incalculable consequences is patent. But to all change there is and must be resistance.

Good Will Cannot Be Forced

"Why don't such and such countries find a basis of agreement? Haven't they got many interests in common? Isn't an accord just a question of good will?" These questions are addressed to me frequently, and at first sight the impatience which they betray appears to be justified. But it is begging the whole question to suggest that common interests are sufficient to bring two nations together, and the implication that good will is to be commanded among nations is amusing.

If reason prevailed in international affairs, if good will invariably existed in international affairs, there would be no problems. It is because reason and good will are overlaid by a vast accumulation of traditional animosity, historical fear, age-old rivalry, that it is hard to make real progress in international amity.

Nor must it be considered that it is easy to redress wrongs. The peacemakers at Versailles, though they are to be severely criticized, genuinely tried to redress wrongs. The result was that they perpetrated other wrongs.

The probability is that another set of peacemakers, revising the Versailles Treaty, and equally bent on redressing wrongs, would cause just as many grievances as they would remove.

Solutions Sought Continually

Internal politics, in making use of popular prejudices against foreign countries, and indeed exciting them, are much to blame. But what is the remedy? While parliamentary representatives are elected by the people, it would seem to be impossible to prevent the discussion of foreign affairs at election time.

Now nothing is more calculated to arouse public passions than the suggestion that the troubles from which a particular country suffers have been deliberately caused by the hostile behavior of a neighboring country. Or the theme may be changed, and instead of an appeal to anger there may be an appeal to fear.

Nor must it be imagined that only demagogues make use of this kind of argument. A great deal of adverse comment has recently been turned on France by extremely honest, intelligent, and peace-loving persons.

The newspapers, too, are prone to lay special stress on all hostile manifestations, all recriminatory speeches, all unpleasant incidents, and across frontiers there goes a constant stream of moral poison gases.

With jealousies, envies, suspicions, rancors, and an infinite capacity for blundering, what is surprising is not that European problems are still unsolved, but that serious attempts are continually being made to solve them.

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House Rejects Sales Tax In Democratic Revenue Bill

Exemption Retained on Food and Clothing but Beaten on Raw Materials Used in Their Manufacture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 24—The House rejected the sales tax today.

This followed the first real victory for regular party leaders on the manufacturers' sales tax feature of the Democratic tax bill, in the defeat of the LaGuardia amendment to exempt raw materials used in manufacturing food and clothing. It was defeated by 37 to 91.

The House adopted the Crisp amendment exempting, among other things, food, clothing, farm implements and malt sirup used in the manufacture of bread, from the sales tax, following two hours in which approximately 20 other proposed exemptions have been voted upon by the House amid excited scenes.

Representatives competed with each other to secure recognition of the Speaker to introduce motions exempting commodities of interest to their districts.

A motion exempting electricity used in agriculture was adopted 149 to 145, whereupon the House promptly reversed itself and defeated a motion to exempt electricity for domestic consumption 54 to 153. The House likewise exempts parts going into farm machinery 94 to 73 but refused to exempt harness 62 to 81.

It was generally agreed that the defeat of the sales tax feature will mean a return to the proposals for balancing the budget originally recommended by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, consisting chiefly in a revival of the 1924 tax items, with heavy special taxes on specific industries.

The unusual spectacle was presented today of a Democratic tax measure receiving greater support from the Republicans than from its own party.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority floor leader, estimated around 100 to 125 Republican votes would be mustered for the measure, while the Democratic vote is hardly expected to be half that. Whatever the outcome, accordingly, the Republicans are in a strategic position to reproach their opponents for inability to carry out the tax proposals of their own leaders.

At the same time, it is now thought likely here that the hope of conservative Democratic leaders to win over the support of "big business" to their party in the coming presidential election, by adopting a conciliatory and conservative fiscal policy, will be doomed—at least in part—to failure.

Mr. Mills today reported to Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman of the

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BRITISH INDIA FRANCHISE PLAN COVERS 10 P. C.

Electoral Situation Full of Complications for Inquiry Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

NEW DELHI, India, March 24—Only about 10 per cent of the population of British India is likely to acquire the vote under the new Constitution.

This fact emerges from the inquiry made by the franchise committee of the Round Table Conference now in the capital sifting evidence acquired in the seven provinces.

Conflicting recommendations of the provincial committees show a total lack of unanimity regarding any one electoral system for the country, although the tendency is to favor direct election. This means the existing franchise system is to be extended.

At present only 3 per cent of the population is enfranchised, and it is generally conceded that extension of the direct system will only embrace an additional 7 per cent.

The situation is full of complications and should the committee recommend extension of the franchise on a direct election basis many sections will be dissatisfied.

The extreme Congress element, for instance, is demanding full adult suffrage, a plea which is also indorsed by a section of Indian women. The depressed classes, on the other hand, are seeking a form of representation which is impossible under existing standards for direct election.

One section of the depressed classes is asking for separate electorates as the only means to safeguard their community; the other section, equally important, is to ask for joint electorates with special representation to take care of their interests.

It now seems plain that the majority opinion of the country is opposed to the introduction of group system voting, and extension of the vote along lines of direct election marks a return to the recommendation made originally by the Simon commission.

The group system aimed at giving the vote to 25 per cent of the population, but administrative and financial difficulties make the policy unworkable. Since the group system is unworkable, full adult suffrage is more so, but Congress undoubtedly will make the committee's recommendation an occasion for trenchant criticism.

Washington Items Shown at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24—Two George Washington items of historical interest have been brought to light at Brown University by Mr. Frederick T. Guild, Registrar. They consist of an address of welcome to Washington on Aug. 18, 1790, upon his visit to Brown and Washington's acknowledgment.

The address was signed by Jabez Bowen, chancellor, James Manning, president, and David Howell, secretary, of Rhode Island College, as Brown was called at that time. The Washington reply, in possession of Brown University, is a copy of the original in the John Hay Library. It says, in part:

"I rejoice in having so favorable an opportunity of felicitating the State of Rhode Island on the cooperation I am sure to find in the measures adopted by the guardians of literature in this place, for improving the morals of the rising generation, and inculcating upon their minds principles, peculiarly calculated for the preservation of our rights and liberties. You may rely on whatever protection I may be able to afford in so important an object as the education of our youth."

VOLGA'S WATERS TO YIELD POWER IN SOVIET PLAN

River and Main Tributary to Be Harnessed for Three Great Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 24—The waters of the famous Volga and its largest tributary, the Kama River, will be harnessed as a part of the second Soviet Five-Year Plan.

A decree promulgated today under the signatures of Mr. Joseph Stalin and the president of the Council of People's Commissars, Mr. M. V. Molotoff, prescribes the building of three new hydroelectric stations with total power of 1,000,000 kilowatts.

One of the plants is to be located on the upper Volga near the textile town of Ivano-Voznesensk; the second near Nizhnii Novgorod, and the third in the Ural mountain region near Perm. The Perm station will supply power for a group of near-by metallurgical factories.

Mr. A. V. Winter, director of construction, Dnieprostroy, which will be the largest hydroelectric plant in Europe when finished this spring, was appointed director of construction of these new Volga and Kama enterprises, and with his staff will be shifted from the Dnieper to the Volga as work on the former river ends.

Plans for the Volga and Kama stations must be prepared not later than Oct. 1 of the present year, and their construction must be completed by 1935, according to the decree.

Economies Adopted In Newfoundland

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 23 (AP)—The economy budget of the Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, so drastic that it caused three members of the government party to resign, passed the Newfoundland Legislature today by a vote of 19 to 13.

Balanced accounts for the fiscal year 1932-33 are expected to result from increased income tax and import duties and reductions in civil servants' salaries and soldiers' pensions. A saving of $700,000 is expected through amalgamation of departments of the Government. The total increase expected to accrue from various sources of revenue is $2,200,000. Estimated revenue for the year is $9,672,000, expenditures $9,671,000.

The proposal to impose import taxes on commodities that had been on the free list, some of which were classed as fishermen's supplies, caused a storm in the House and resulted in the resignation of Dr. H. M. Mosdell, Minister of Health, Mr. Philip Fudge, representing Hermitage, and Capt. John Parsons, member of Harbor Grace. Reductions in military pensions also were strongly opposed.

'GRAF' ENDS FLIGHT TO PERNAMBUCO

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, March 24 (AP)—The long gray bulk of the Graf Zeppelin floated over Pernambuco yesterday, dipped and wheeled while thousands watched from the streets and tied up at her mooring mast at 6 p. m., completing the first of a series of trips she will make this spring to South America.

This time she brought passengers and mail on a non-stop flight from Friedrichshafen.

SUGAR SOLD TO BRITAIN

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 24 (By U. P.)—Sale of 6000 quintals of sugar to Great Britain for April shipment was announced yesterday by the Sugar Syndicate.

POLICE ACTIVITY REGULAR WORK, HULTMAN SAYS

Crime Arrests Declared to Be Result of Increasing Efficiency

The Boston Police Department is not conducting a campaign against crime, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, declared today.

The fact that nearly 700 persons suspected of being involved in serious crimes have been arrested since Jan. 1, is simply an example of "just the regular work" of the police force, he said.

"The police department is beginning to function in a more efficient manner which is what it should do," is the way Mr. Hultman views recent activities in his 21 divisions which people are inclined to construe as a "campaign."

Although several gangs and individual gunmen and other suspected criminals have been arrested within a comparatively short time, the success of Boston police in bringing in suspects was interpreted by the commissioner in a statement today as "really the cumulative result of the morale which is being built up among the personnel of the department."

"It is the most important thing in any organization," he explained. "The men must be made to feel they will be backed up in any job they undertake. That point is as important as the punishment of the offenders whom they arrest. The best policy is to cut out favoritism; give all a square deal and judge each member of the department by the results he has accomplished."

As a result of activities during the last few months, in which a heavy blow has fallen on organized crime and racketeering in Boston, no less than 40 members of the force have received citations for outstanding work. Initiative, personal bravery and all-around resourcefulness stand out in the records of recent arrests in which police activities have been marked by spectacular encounters with those offering strong resistance to law enforcement.

"The day when a patrolman did nothing much but pull his boxes and try to keep out of trouble is about over," Mr. Hultman pointed out. "Some of these officers could not be blamed too much for not interfering in certain cases, for at one time it was apt to cost them their jobs. They now have legal protection from their own department, and go ahead and make arrests without feeling hampered by the likelihood of mak-

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Legion Reports 312,000 Workers Placed in Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 24—With 312,897 men added to the nation's pay rolls in the first five weeks of the American Legion's "War Against Depression," new confidence and courage is rising throughout the country, Mr. Mark T. McKee of Detroit reported to the White House yesterday.

President Hoover, Mr. McKee said after leaving the White House, authorized him to express his keen appreciation of the accomplishments of the campaign thus far.

Mr. McKee is executive director of the "War Against Depression," in which the American Legion, in cooperation with the American Federation of Labor and the Association of National Advertisers, is canvassing employers of labor for "made work" or for the reëmployment of men who have suffered long idleness.

"We were able to tell the President," Mr. McKee said, "that a spirit of optimism, born of the knowledge that something is being done to bring this depression to an end, is spreading from coast to coast.

"It was also our pleasure to inform him that the Legion will continue its march in this 'War Against Depression' until it has achieved a full victory, and that our motto that we served our country in peace as we served in war is no empty sentiment."

Mr. McKee said that the results thus far, averaging 60,000 men put back to work each week since the drive began on Feb. 15, have been achieved through the work of 1791 communities. Plans are under way for organizing 5000 communities, and when all are in operation the campaign will show far greater results, he added.

BRAZIL ELECTIONS AGREED BY VARGAS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 24 (AP)—Brazil's internal political rift was ended yesterday by the promise of President Vargas to hold elections and return the country to constitutional government.

Acceding to the demands of his colleagues in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo, his own home territory, the President agreed to sign a decree fixing a date for the elections. Although no specific date was mentioned as the demands were for immediate elections, it was assumed they would be held this year.

The agreement was reached after a two-day conference of southern leaders with the President here.

Under the decree, Señor Vargas will remain Provisional President until a new President and a National Assembly are elected, and it was assumed the drafting of the new Constitution would be left to the Assembly.

Center of Trade Negotiations

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PROPOSED ECONOMIC FEDERATION LINKS DANUBIAN STATES

HOOVER PRESSES BUTTON SENDING SHIP DOWN WAYS

Says Launching of First of Four Grace Liners Aids United States on Seas

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—The Santa Rosa, first of four new vessels to be constructed for the Grace Line, went down the ways of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company's plant at Kearney, N. J., today when President Hoover in Washington pushed a button that unfurled a wreath of flags.

The Santa Rosa cost $5,000,000, the financing having been arranged under the terms of the Jones-White Marine Act of 1930. The vessel is 508 feet in length, and has a speed of 18 knots, which can be expanded to 20 knots, the builders believe.

Unique in her construction is a removable ceiling in the dining salon, so that on balmy nights the entire ceiling can be removed and the passengers dine under the stars.

Governors of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were present at the launching, Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts being particularly desirous of persuading the Grace Line to make Boston a regular port of call for its ships.

The other vessels are approaching completion, and a staff of several thousand workmen have had employment for more than a year on the construction job, which has reached back into the steel, lumber, furniture, electrical and other industries.

In a statement, the President spoke in part as follows:

"The efforts put forth in the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine have proved beneficial to the country at large. During the past two years, as compared with the pre-war decade, the proportion of our foreign trade carried by ships under the American flag has substantially increased. It has notably grown in trades where no American-flag services previously were provided.

"At no time since the glorious American clipper-ship era has the nation displayed such a keen interest in its ship activities. The determination of the American people to possess a first-class merchant marine has resulted in the establishment of a network of regular and dependable ocean service to all the principal ports of the world where our flag is again a familiar sight—a symbol of friendship and good will in the development and expansion of international trade.

"With the return of more normal trade conditions, American business men will find it possible to ship and to travel with unprecedented speed and frequency, under the American flag, to all the important markets of the world."

Hoover Outlaws 'Yellow Dog' Acts

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Without comment, President Hoover has signed the Norris-LaGuardia bill to limit use of injunctions against labor, and to outlaw the "yellow dog" contracts by which workers are prevented from organizing.

His action was based on recommendation of Attorney-General Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell's views were set forth in a letter which Mr. Hoover made public.

Long sought by organized labor, the law embodies a recognition, as national policy, of labor's right to bargain collectively. It grants the right of defendants in contempt actions growing out of labor cases to have them tried by juries and before another judge. It specifically protects the press by extending this contempt provision to editors who criticize judges.

CHICAGO PAYS HELP TWO WEEKS OVERDUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 24—A red-letter day for city employees and school teachers came yesterday when everyone received checks for two more weeks back pay, amounting to $4,500,000 altogether. City employees got what was coming to them up until the end of January, but the school teachers have much more owing them.

Cash for the pay was provided by the sale of $4,500,000 of tax warrants to a group of large local banks.

HITCH IN TRUCE PARLEY ENDS AT SHANGHAI

Dispute Over Rank of Delegates Settled—Discussion Resumed

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 24—Following the halt in the Sino-Japanese truce negotiations yesterday, when the Chinese delegate, Gen. Chiang Kuang-nai, refused to negotiate with a Japanese officer of lower rank, the difficulty was removed today, and the discussions were resumed. The chief Chinese military delegate today was Gen. Tai Chi, former garrison commander at Shanghai, who, being of lower rank than General Chiang, was considered the proper delegate to negotiate with the Japanese Lieut.-Gen. Kenkichi Uyeda.

The other delegates to the conference, which was held at the British Consulate, include Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Haung Chang, chief of staff of the Nineteenth Route army; the Japanese Minister, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu; Rear Admiral Shimada; the American Minister to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson; the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, and the Italian chargé d'affaires, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, speaking for a sound picture, declared that China is meeting Japan halfway and hopes that the conferences will be fruitful.

Advance of Japanese To Protect Manchurian Government Reported

HARBIN, Manchuria, March 24 (AP)—Gen. Jiro Tamon's forces are reported to be preparing a new campaign against the insurgent Chinese forces of Gen. Ting Chow in an effort to clear the lower Sungari Valley of elements menacing the new Manchurian régime in Kirin Province.

Despite recent peace overtures by General Ting, he has failed to come to Harbin to surrender formally and has continued hostile operations against the Japanese. Hence the Japanese command is reported to have decided today to eradicate his army.

Headquarters of General Tamon announced that in addition to the brigade of Major-General Hasebe, which moved in the direction of Fangcheng by motor yesterday, a brigade under Major-General Amano, which has been operating in the Hailin and Ninguta district, was returning by rail to Imienpo. From that point, headquarters said, they would advance overland toward Fangcheng, which is 105 miles east of Harbin on the Sungari River.

Cabinet Crisis Averted In Tokyo by New Accord

TOKYO, March 24 (AP)—An immediate crisis in Japan's political affairs is reported to have been averted today by a compromise agreement which closed a serious breech in the higher ranks of the Seiyukai (Government) Party.

The agreement provides for reorganization of the cabinet shortly with Mr. Kisaburo Suzuchi in the post of Home Minister, a key position.

Meanwhile the War Office announces that several detachments of 1932 army conscripts would begin sailing today for Manchuria to replace troops whose service period has expired.

Fish Sees Threat In Five-Year Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 24—If American capitalists continue to help finance the Russian Five-Year-Plan, this country will lose its entire world markets in wheat, lumber, oil and cotton, Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.) of New York told the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday.

"The capitalists," he said, "seem to be willing to commit economic suicide for temporary profit. Our capitalists have done more to build up the Five-Year Plan than all of the rest of the world combined. Yet we have more to lose in competition from Soviet Russia than all the other nations put together."

He said $1,000,000,000 in trade could be lost in a few years through Russian competition in the four commodities he mentioned.

DANUBE PLAN TO AID TRADE GAINS SCOPE

Agreement of Big Powers Declared Essential by Countries Affected

TARIFF COMPACTS BLOCK QUICK ACTION

Nations Oppose Any Steps Leading to Formation of Political Alliances

The Tardieu proposal for a Danube economic agreement is fast losing its local aspect, and now looms as a political and economic question of all-European importance.

Speeches from Belgrade, Vienna, and Budapest indicate that political leaders in the Danube states realize the bearing which the plan must have upon the economic aspect of Europe as a whole, and feel that unity among the great powers is fully as necessary as agreement between Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia, the five nations involved in the proposal.

Most-favored-nation agreements in the different states at present block revision of tariffs around the Danube while the need for extensive trading credits is believed likely to delay such a project until Britain, possibly, is able to lend.

The political nature of the proposal is arousing some concern among the five nations and some opposition, which gives rise to the impression that nothing immediate can be effected. But the plight of farmers in the Danube states is so serious that some agreement appears essential.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, March 24 — Recognition by the great powers that Danubian economic problems are definitely linked with the general European financial questions is considered by Hungary to be of the utmost importance.

The Foreign Minister, Dr. Louis Walko, reported yesterday to the Committee of 33 concerning his conversations at Rome and Paris over the Tardieu Danube economic scheme. He said the interconnection of the Danubian and other problems is now recognized and that this is an important step toward ultimate solution.

Dr. Walko told the committee, which is conducting affairs during the recess of Parliament, that economic agreements between Danube states alone would be an incomplete solution of the problem. The first essential, he declared, is unity among the great powers themselves.

The Foreign Minister pointed out that Danubian economic reconstruction is impossible overnight, and that not only must the coming German and French elections delay negotiations but also complicated local issues demand much time to unravel.

Economic agreement is valuable to Hungary for it must provide a market for its surplus corn, flour, cattle, fruit, poultry and certain industrial products.

Danube Economic Union Said to Need Abandonment Of Political Ambitions

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—M. André Tardieu's proposals for the economic reconstruction of central and southeast Europe, on the basis of preference tariffs and contingent agreements between the five Danubian states of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Roumania, have once more brought to the fore the crisis which has prevailed in this region since the World War.

The active interest of England and Italy in this project, and the fact that Germany was officially informed of the matter, have raised hopes that all political ambitions will be subordinated to economic necessities.

Official pronouncements made hitherto have been couched in very general terms, but it is clear that the main issues involved are, how can the most-favored-nation clause in trade treaties be set aside, and how can a Danubian economic understanding, satisfactory to the various agricultural and industrial interests concerned, be evolved?

Germany, in its official reply to Chancellor Buresch's plea for wider markets for Austrian exports, declared that it would have willingly helped long ago, but for the hindrance of the most-favored-nation clause. It could not afford to grant to Austria tariff concessions which other states would then automatically enjoy.

Opinions Differ on Scope

Opinions are divided as to what should constitute the new Danube economic unit. The points of view of the great powers do not coincide with those of the Danube states themselves. In fact, the more outspoken sections of the press of central Europe maintain that the proposals hitherto made have been too narrowly conceived—that the great powers, consciously or unconsciously, have been guided by the idea of reconstructing this area so that it fits into their preconceived notions of the consolidation of Europe as a whole.

Two proposals are thought to have some possibility of success, viz., either an economic unit of three states, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary, or one of five states, made

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STATE SENATE REJECTS 'LAME DUCK' MEASURE

Upper Branch Fails to Concur With House on Amendment

Ratification of the proposed federal constitutional amendment to abolish short-term or "lame duck" sessions of Congress was denied by the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, thus passing the measure on to the next Legislature. By a vote of 27 to 7, the Senate refused to concur with the House in adopting the resolution.

After considerable debate, however, the Senate passed to a third reading the measure which would repeal certain provisions of the law requiring imprisonment for failure to pay real estate taxes. This bill was voted down early in the week, but a petition to reconsider was accepted.

A measure requiring that candidates for the Boston police force be selected, so far as possible, from Boston residents failed in the House when a bill, substituted for an adverse committee report, was defeated.

Governor Ely sent back with his veto the bill which "seeks to permit the city to refrain from making contributions for a limited period, as required by the original Act of 1922." The Governor said he did not believe it would prove feasible. Fundamentally the measure provides that the city may at any time, by legislative sanction, postpone the payment of certain municipal debts.

Recommendations that the name of the Metropolitan Transit District be changed to the Boston Metropolitan District were referred to the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. Proposed legislation to prevent banks, notaries of the public and others from practicing law without required authority went to a third reading.

Hearings relative to the subsidizing of motortruck lines by railroads and the proposed widening of Causeway Street and Haymarket Square were held in committee. Both improvements were considered imperative in view of the prospective completion of the vehicular tunnel under Boston Harbor. The motortruck bill would provide equal opportunities between the railroads and trucking companies in the motor transportation field.

Among the appointments submitted to the Executive Council by Governor Ely yesterday was Alderman H. Oscar Rocheleau, as sheriff of Worcester County, to succeed Mr. Albert F. Richardson. Mr. George L. Wilson of Ayer was appointed justice of the First District Court of northern Middlesex.

Bankers Indorse Plan for Increase In Price of Milk

New England bankers today allied themselves with the movement engineered by the Governors' Dairy Board to secure a one-cent increase in the price of milk. In a statement issued by the bankers committee of the New England Council, the seriousness of the dairy situation was cited and the centralized marketing plan of the governors' board was upheld.

The banking committee reiterated the declarations of Dr. H. B. Ellenberger, chairman of the dairy board, that the public should be made to understand that the plight of the farmer must be relieved or the New England dairy industry faces a drastic decline. The farmers are losing money and a great many are unable to meet their regular obligations, the committee stressed.

The report urged the formation of a central marketing plan, as advised by the governors' board, and an immediate increase in the price of milk as measures of fairness and of necessity for business reconstruction.

Robots at Work In Model Kitchen

All conceivable electrical robots that belong in a model kitchen are ready for duty in the new Friendly Service Kitchen of the Boston Edison Company, dedicated yesterday afternoon at the company's quarters, 39 Boylston Street. The kitchen and laundry adjoining it are devised as a homemaking branch of the Edison Company to which housewives can come for domestic counsel, and to see demonstrated various electrical appliances that make the kitchen a laboratory of modernized efficiency.

In the 50 years of the history of electric light and power, electricity has revolutionized lighting, industry and communication, and exorcised drudgery from housekeeping, Mr. Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electrical Illuminating Company of Boston, indicated. The kitchen is available to every person in Metropolitan Boston who wants a demonstration of any of the equipment or advice relative to kitchen practice, Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, declared.

Beauty and utility rub elbows in this kitchen. Complementary colors from both ends of the spectroscope enliven the room, made impregnable to shadows by built-in lighting. An idyllic landscape is visible through the rear window. An electric range with an automatic cooking arrangement, an electric refrigerator, mixer, washer and drier are all part of the genial host of electrical servants that will emancipate the housewife who duplicates this kitchen.

HALT ON PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE DECLARED NEED

Steel Official Urges Courage and Confidence in Solution of Issues

Increasing confidence and courage which leads the individual to meet his problems without looking for national aid, will lead to greater stability, greater economic strength, and a revival of operations in general, Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, at the assembly luncheon.

Mr. Taylor denounced "the evil of excessive taxation," which he termed a "menace to our security"; outlined the necessity for continued tariff protection for the industries, and stressed the immutability of the unwritten law of supply and demand.

In the endeavor to find a solution of our present troubles, many plans have been advanced, some of which were ill-advised and destructive in character, Mr. Taylor said. "The latter, like the nationalization of industry and the artificial fixing of commodity prices through attempted stabilization by governmental control, invite defeat at their inception, because they are contrary to the law of supply and demand." Inflation, he said, might lead to "reactions more distressing than present conditions."

"One of the causes of the present depression," Mr. Taylor said, "and one of the difficulties which confronts us in the restoration of normal activity, is the enormous world-wide burden of taxation, which, irrespective of the increase due to the war, has otherwise been growing rapidly.

Tremendous Increase

"The total cost of government which was nearly $3,000,000,000 in 1913, was in 1929 more than $13,000,000,000. This tremendous increase in public expenditures, disproportionate to growth of population, shows what a terrific drain upon the resources of our people taxes have become.

"Extravagances in which we have indulged, personal, corporate, municipal, national, have led us into a state where the burden upon the individual to support this great, many-storied structure of extravagance is one which we are now finding it difficult to meet. If my judgment is worth anything, it will be more difficult to meet it as time goes on.

"United States taxes have risen from $22.66 per capita in 1913 to $80.30 in 1929; the percentage of taxes to total national income has risen from 6.4 per cent in 1913 to 11.5 per cent in 1924—or almost double. Total per capita expenditures for federal, state and municipal governments in 1913 were $30.24 while in 1929 they were $107.37.

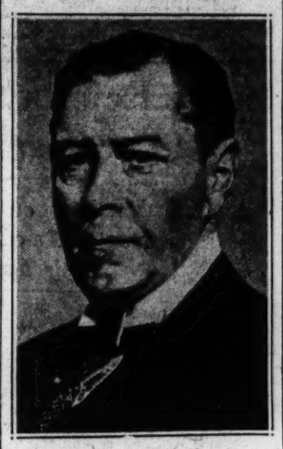
"Because of the enormous private and public extravagance in which we have indulged of late, and the false gods we have followed, the time has come to call a halt, to take stock, to restore our sanity, individually and collectively. By the very extreme of our misjudgment, rather than by any good judgment we have been forced to stop, look and listen, before our tottering economic structure falls beyond repair."

Controlled Production

"Controlled production may be expected to come about automatically," he said, "as our surplus stocks become exhausted and as competition, spurred by necessity, discards obsolescent production equipment and adopts a justifiable price control that sacrifices some part of production volume to secure reasonable price levels for commodities. This will also bring about a redistribution of work and a readjustment of living conditions throughout the country, which in industry will mean a reduced working period and a consequent greater leisure for the individual.

"It is difficult to see how, in the present situation, the large numbers that have migrated to the cities can all be given work at fair compensation. On the other hand, our vast and productive land areas offer opportunity for a more widely distributed, self-sustaining population. We can lead full, rich and beautiful lives without crowding together in huge cities. Our efforts should be directed toward the readjustment of production and the reallocation of population, rather than to the conjuring up of artificial stimulants for inflation whose reactions might be even more distressing than present conditions."

Addresses Boston Chamber of Commerce



The Christian Science Monitor-Underwood
MYRON C. TAYLOR

Long Urges Cut In Unessential Public Service

Insistence by taxpayers that unessential governmental services be eliminated, was urged by Mr. Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations, at a meeting of the forum of the Boston Elevated Railway employees last night in Sullivan Square. Futility of increasing tax revenues during the next few years to meet the ever-mounting costs of government in Massachusetts makes decreased governmental expenditures necessary, Mr. Long said.

Declaring that the people of Massachusetts have acted collectively, avoided wild borrowings and refrained from burdening too much one kind of property, Mr. Long expressed conviction that the people can be induced to give the present problem of unnecessary expenditures their constructive attention.

"There is a growing objection on the part of many of our people to the extension of governmental activities that can be done away with and which were only started because money came easily. Our only chance for relief is to eliminate some of the services which we cannot afford at times like these," he said.

TAXES IN WELLESLEY EXPECTED TO DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 24—Wellesley real estate owners are expecting the town's tax rate to be cut from $21 to $19 as a result of holding the total appropriations for 1932 to $755,908.82 as compared with $831,146.19 in 1931. Town business was completed at the last session of the town meeting held last night.

Included in the appropriations were allotments for street improvements, parks and playgrounds, library and Memorial and Armistice Days. A proposal to have a limited form of town meeting, rather than the old New England form, was voted against, as was a proposal to save $8600 to $16,000 by cutting the pay of town employees for holidays and Saturday afternoons.

CURLEY APPROVES ISLAND AIR BASE

Hydroplanes will take off for Newfoundland from Castle Island in Boston harbor this summer, according to announcement made yesterday by Mayor James M. Curley, who said he had granted permission to use the island as a base for a Boston-to-Newfoundland air service.

The Mayor said the service is expected to start June 1. It is a resumption of the Boston to Halifax air mail trips operated by the Pan-American Airways last summer. The company, according to Mayor Curley, hopes that the new service may eventually be extended to Europe, via the Azores. The Castle Island base will offer a two-mile run for the hydroplanes. Pan-American engineers told Mayor Curley.

OKLAHOMA OIL CASE REVIEWED BY COURT

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The Supreme Court was asked today to invalidate the Oklahoma law regulating oil production. A three-judge federal court, from which an appeal was taken, sustained both the act and the rules and regulations made under it.

While the State scored a victory in having the act sustained, the Corporation Commission appealed from that part of the ruling which restrained the State from enforcing the sections authorizing criminal prosecution of violators and for bringing a receivership proceeding against the Champlin Company for operating wells in violation of the act.

FREE FLOUR SOUGHT FOR 479,934 FAMILIES

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The needy have called for more than 3,250,000 bushels of wheat from the Farm Board's grain bin.

The Red Cross announced yesterday the new law opening the government-owned store of wheat to those in need has brought requests which will aid an estimated total of 479,934 families with flour, and 35,612 with feed for livestock.

RAIL CONTROL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday authorized the Southern Pacific Company to take over control of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway on April 13.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. Talk.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
5:30 Robert Gibb, baritone.
5:45 NBC, Happy Rose, dance orchestra.
6:00 Wadsworth Howland program.
6:15 Waldorf-Astoria Sert Room Orchestra.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 Gil Hamlin, tenor.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Ray Perkins; Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Frances Williams, guest artist.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano duo; quartet and soloist.
9:30 NBC, Rudyard Kipling's Stories of India.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Anson Weeks and his orchestra from San Francisco; Tom Coakley from Oakland, California.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-803m)

5:05 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Midweek Musicale.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements; pianist.
6:15 "Just Among Friends."
6:30 Dutch Oven Band.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:30 "New England Lullaby"; orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies; Lanny Ross; "Songsmiths" quartet; Countess Olga Albani, soprano.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
11:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror," soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "The Three Minute Men."
5:45 Dunketeers Orchestra.
6:00 News; announcements.
6:15 Stage star salute.
6:30 Bob Emery, "Big Brother."
6:45 Golden Trail of Melody.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall, baritone; "Manhattan Serenaders."
7:30 Shepard Petite Symphony.
7:45 Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 "Sportslants"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 "Scrappy" Lambert; Frank Burns; orchestra.
10:15 Boston Arena broadcast.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:30 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Joe Reichman's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
5:15 CBS, talk, Dr. Howard Haggard of Harvard.
5:30 CBS, Singing Comedians.
5:45 CBS, "Movie Stars Revue."
6:00 CBS, Current events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy duo.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra.
7:00 News; studio announcements.
7:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
7:30 Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Concert ensemble; W. Clarke Atwater, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 "Quiet Harmonies."
8:45 Chmical Society talk.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; Alex Gray, baritone.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
11:00 Movie preview.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Bing Crosby.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Melodists.
5:15 Flying Fingers.
5:30 Everett Doe, baritone.
5:45 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
6:00 Maude Murray, contralto.
6:15 Lyric Male Quartet.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Skit.
7:00 Truman Carew's Royal Collegians.
7:30 Marimba and organ.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear," Trayton Drake, tenor.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ.
12:30 p. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches.
1:10 p. m.—State Dept. of Information.
1:15 p. m.—The Daily Tattler.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:20 p. m.—Luttringer's Players.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio programs.
2:15 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:30 p. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:30 a. m.—Boston Industrial Home Program; speakers, the Hon. Malcolm E. Nichols, E. E. Clive, Karl Dane; combined musical clubs of M. I. T.; Nan Foskette, soprano.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; news and studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:30 p. m.—"The Little Theater of the Air."
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia educational features.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting modern education.
4:15 p. m.—Concert Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin; soprano.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news, records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
12:05 noon—CBS, Washington Cathedral Service.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Eighth in lecture series, "Use of Aerial Photographs in Map Making," by Lieut. J. F. Phillips, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Board of Trade, Highland Club, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Address, "Youth Faces the Race Question," by Mr. Courtenay Crocker, auditorium, 7.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, speaker, conducting final round table discussion on important international question, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Renowned European Byways," by Mrs. James F. Hopkins, lecture room, Boylston Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Lecture in "Art of Living" series, "The Bible and Present Day Living," by Dr. Clyde Wildman, Vialle Room, 7.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Road to Life," continuous film from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Turner Mezzotints, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Indian Pow Wow Club, 4; meeting, Stamp Club, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Harvard University: Eighth in lecture series on "Patent Law," by Mr. David Rines, lecture room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner; Massachusetts landscape architects; also Japanese paintings by Shohaku Soga, March 28 to May 1; paintings and sculptures by a group of recent alumni of the Museum School in the School Gallery, March 21 to April 2.

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R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Riviera, Spain and northern Africa, by David Paige. Through March 31.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by Philip Kappel.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through May 2. Etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through March 26.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Henry H. Brooks. Through March 26.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Sixth Annual Exhibition. Through March 27.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through March 22. Etchings by Charles Emile Heil. Water colors by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. Through March 29.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street—An exhibition of paintings by Alphonse Shelton. Through March 24.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair; gentle to moderate winds, mostly westerly; minimum temperature tonight about 30.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight with possibly light rain or snow and slightly colder except in east portions; Friday fair.

Maine: Light snow this afternoon and probably tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight with possibly light snow except in south portion; Friday fair; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight; Friday fair and slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east or northeast winds tonight, becoming variable Friday, and overcast weather with probably light rain or snow along Maine and Massachusetts coasts tonight; Friday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	38	52	Montreal	12	20
Bismarck	24	44	Nantucket	38	42
Boston	37	46	New Orleans.	50	64
Buffalo	28	34	New York	40	48
Calgary	30	48	Norfolk, Va.	46	54
Charleston	50	62	North Platte.	30	56
Chicago	24	36	Philadelphia.	40	50
Cincinnati	30	50	Phoenix,Ariz.	48	76
Denver	32	52	Pittsburgh	34	44
Eastport, Me.	20	36	Portland, Me.	28	40
Hatteras	52	56	Raleigh	40	52
Honolulu,T.H. 7p.m. Mar.23	74	..	St. Louis	34	50
			St. Paul	24	28
Helena,Mont.	36	46	Salt Lake City	42	44
Huron, S. D.	28	36	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville.	46	56	SantaFe,N.M.	32	44
Kansas City	42	52	Seattle	50	50
Key West	78	86	Tampa	54	78
Los Angeles	54	72	Washington.	38	54
Memphis	46	60	Wichita,Kan.	38	52
Miami, Fla.	72	82	Williston,N.D.	30	44

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 24.
B—Maximum March 23.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:34 p. m., Friday 12:52 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:31 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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JOBS FOR 275,000 PROVIDED BY DRIVE

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—More than 275,000 jobs had been drafted Monday in the war against unemployment. Minnesota held the numerical lead over all the states, having found jobs for 30,012. Delaware, however, topped the country on a percentage basis, reporting a total of 4501 new jobs, which represents more than 230 per cent of its comparative quota.

The goal set in the campaign, which is sponsored by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the Association of National Advertisers and the Legion Auxiliary, is 1,000,000 jobs.

Music

Louis Drentwett

Last night in Jordan Hall Mr. Louis Drentwett, blind pianist, played a program both conservative and taxing. In the first of his five groups he placed works by Bach, Handel and Mendelssohn, following this with a pair of numbers by Brahms. Group three contained three pieces by Debussy, in contrast with the pair of Etudes by Scriabin which comprised group four. The program concluded with a Nocturne, Valse and Scherzo by Chopin.

Mr. Drentwett is a young man of very evident talent for playing the piano in a musical manner. His touch is agreeable, although not sparkling. That quality comes, seemingly, through more complete independence of the keyboard than Mr. Drentwett at present exhibits, yet all things considered, his technical equipment is amazing. One never finds it necessary to apologize for anything he does. His sense of rhythm is well developed, and there is no distortion of melodic line, no needless emphasis on unimportant details. Mr. Drentwett appears to understand thoroughly just what he is about. One sincerely hopes that he may be able to develop a more diversified range of tonal color, a suggestion of which appeared in Debussy's "La Cathédrale engloutie" and the "Sicilienne" by Bach arranged by Henseler. If also, he be able to command a tone which will allow him to accomplish broader climaxes, his playing will assume additional interest. He has now traveled such a tremendous distance along the road to virtuosity, one can but wish further advancement for him.

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CX 381	~~7.25~~	5.00

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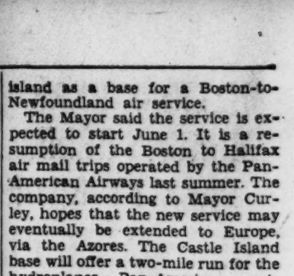
Either way you look at it—there's a reason for cheer!
For on one hand, the first touch of warm sunshine will find immediate response in our new Spring suits and overcoats!
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MILLIONS HEAR MORGAN RELIEF PLEA BY RADIO

Financier, in First Talk Over the Air, Indorses 'Block Aid' Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—Mr. J. P. Morgan made his début on the air last night to help put over the "block aid" program which is being organized here to enlist neighborly assistance for persons who are out of work. His address was radiocast over a network to all parts of the United States and Canada and by short-wave from Schenectady to Europe.

Making an exception to his usual rule against speeches and interviews, Mr. Morgan spoke into two microphones as he sat before his desk in the library of his home at 231 Madison Avenue just before dinner.

A fire crackled cheerfully in the fireplace as he read his address slowly from a manuscript written in long hand. He seemed surprised that the act of speaking over the radio was so simple. "Is that all?" he asked when the microphones were shut off. Mr. M. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, introduced Mr. Morgan to the radio audience.

The servants in the house were much interested in the proceedings. "We heard it in the basement on our little set," the family butler told the guests as he opened the door for them when they left.

"During the present distress, and in face of the approaching exhaustion of both governmental and private funds for its relief," Mr. Morgan said, "a new idea has been evolved.

"The idea is to consider the whole city as a collection of blocks, each one being a small town in itself. In a small town there is more neighborliness and more knowledge of each other's needs and condition than can possibly be the case in a great city. This plan is an activity of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, which raised and is now disbursing over $18,000,000 for relief.

"The whole organization is on a volunteer basis and exists for the single purpose of discovering and relieving want. There is nothing bureaucratic about this plan. There is no red tape connected with it. It is purely neighborly in its intent.

"It is not a plan to raise a great sum of money from comparatively few people. But it is the only plan that I have seen or heard of by which a great sum may be raised over a period of months and without undue hardship on any giver; and a sum coming from a far greater number of people than has ever before been brought into one common effort for the good of the community.

"We have reached a point where the aid of governments, or the gifts of individuals, no matter how generous, are insufficient to meet the conditions which have come upon us. So we must all do our bit.

"The block aid is the right idea—it involves going to everybody—to those who have little, and to those who have much—and asking for help for relief work in such small amounts that no one who has seen with his own eyes, or heard from others of the greatest of the need, will hesitate to give the sum asked for."

Danube Proposal Gaining in Scope

(Continued from Page 1)

up of the former plus Yugoslavia and Roumania.

Advocates of the first proposal maintain that it would be better to begin with the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire—for that is what these three states, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary roughly represent—since the pre-war connections of this natural economic unit are not entirely severed. But in this market of 28,000,000, Austria would not find adequate markets for its exports, nor would Hungary be able to sell its surplus agricultural produce there, for the market is too small and the opposition of the Czechoslovak and Austrian agrarians would make agreement impossible.

If the economic unit is extended to include Yugoslavia and Roumania it would include an area with a population of about 60,000,000 inhabitants. But the marketing problem is even more serious then. Hungary, Yugoslavia and Roumania together have an annual surplus for export of between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 metric zentner (more than 3,000,000 tons) in wheat, maize, rye, etc. Of this amount, less than one-third could be absorbed within this economic unit, leaving more than 20,000,000 metric zentner to waste or find other markets.

But it should be clearly realized that any Danubian economic unit could only form the nucleus of a larger area in which other states would have to share through special preferential tariffs, if success is to be assured.

Italy Affords Large Market

The question of a central Europe, with or without Germany, may be answered politically in either way. Economically, there is but one answer—Germany must be included. Germany is the greatest factor in Austrian and Czechoslovak trade, and it can provide an important market for the surplus agricultural products of southeastern Europe. Germany stands in relation to any Danube "confederation" in much the same position as does Great Britain to Europe.

Italy, in its demand for economic agreements between individual states as a solution of the present crisis in this part of Europe, appears to pay more regard to its desired political connections with Austria and Hungary than to purely economic factors. An Italo-Hungaro-Austrian economic unit would not do much to relieve the present position. But Italy's central European interests make it advisable that it should not be entirely left out of any discussions as to future policy, especially since it can also be a market for agricultural exports.

A careful study of the whole position from the economic point of view leads to the conclusion that whether three or five states are taken as the basis of a Danubian understanding is not so important as is imagined in certain quarters. For neither arrangement is perfect, and either could lead only to improvement, provided it is distinctly understood that it is only a nucleus around which a greater European unit could forgather. Germany and Italy must then be considered, and by a Franco-German customs union the way could be prepared for a real economic understanding for the whole of Europe.

An important question which must be decided before anything practical results from these proposals is that of financial credit. For many industries artificially set up in these states since the war would have to be scrapped and a new impetus to trade supplied, especially in Austria and Hungary.

Capital Question Essential

In these countries themselves, it is realized that Germany has not the necessary capital for this purpose, that France is not likely to be more open-handed in this respect than it has been during the last few years, and that the only hope lies in an English financial recovery, especially as the political disinterestedness of England in this part of Europe is generally recognized.

At the moment, much skepticism exists in central Europe regarding all these plans. Much water, it is said, will flow down the Danube to the Black Sea before any practical results are obtained. The lack of unity among the great powers, because of their individual political ambitions in this part of Europe, is given as the chief reason for this.

At the same time, the same critics often fail to admit that a great part of the past delay in reaching an understanding has been due to the divergent policies within these states themselves; for there is hardly one Danube state in which there do not exist two policies in respect to some united economic action—an official policy and an "unofficial," which is often more powerful than the former. So the great powers have been unable, even if they seriously wished to do so, to help states, which were always willing to take credit, but have never been willing to help themselves.

Prevention of Inflation Purposed by Yugoslavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 24—Yugoslavia plans every possible effort to prevent currency inflation, it was indicated before the Senate today. The Finance Minister, Mr. Georgevitch, announced that the Government's greatest care is to maintain the dinar rate. His categoric statement is regarded as a refutation of rumors that Yugoslavia contemplated inflation.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Vojislav Marinkovitch, while defending the budget of his Ministry, reiterated that Yugoslavia, owing to its special position, cannot accept the Hoover plan, adding that Yugoslavia neither seeks nor will give a moratorium. He stated categorically that until international banks pay what is due, Yugoslavia will make no payments to its creditors, who are responsible for the banks' attitude.

Mr. Marinkovitch declared Yugoslavia will support a Danubian economic agreement provided it is purely economic and not bound up by political alliances. He emphasized the necessity of the agreement's not interfering with the free development of each individual nation. He believes the agreement should be such as to allow all states of Europe eventually to participate.

Austrian Position Defined

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 24—The important consequence of Austria's recent appeal to the great powers to enable it to obtain wider markets has been that the powers are now considering the whole Central European problem, declared the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Karl Buresch, in addressing the lower Austrian Agrarian Executive Council yesterday. He added that Austria is against all kinds of political combinations under whatever name, such as union, confederation, etc.

They Work Without Friction

The Christian Science Monitor Photo

GIRL SCOUTS SEWING IN LITTLE HOUSE IN NEW YORK

Industrial School For Negroes Has Grown Rapidly

Among the South's institutions for promotion of education and social welfare among the Negroes is the Utica (Miss.) Normal and Industrial Institute.

Founded and chartered in 1903, this school has grown into a student body now numbering about 350 with a faculty of 26 members, said Mr. William H. Holtzclaw, founder and principal, who is now visiting in Boston.

"All of the buildings now in use at the Institute have been constructed by students as a part of their training," Mr. Holtzclaw said. "We even make our own bricks, and during the war, when many of our boys were across the sea, our girls made the bricks which were used in constructing the Administration Building."

Subjects taught at Utica include farming, Bible training, carpentry, printing, shoe making, applied electricity, as well as domestic arts and science. The institute is proud of its music department which has produced the Utica Jubilee Singers.

The school property comprises about 2000 acres, valued at more than $250,000. In addition to the 14 buildings which make up the school, there are a number of residences for members of the faculty.

SCHOOLS GET $1,108,750

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, has announced the distribution of $1,108,750 to the counties of Virginia for public school purposes for the school year 1931-32.

Old Street Car and Sawmill Used for Girl Scout Centers

Other Troops Build Over Jail, Garage, Hotel and Cabin as Headquarters—Future Home Makers Learn How It Is Done

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

There are 257 Girl Scout Little Houses scattered throughout the country. Walking along a monotonous city street a trim, freshly painted little house with polished door knob and red geranium window boxes may catch your eye—this is apt to be a Girl Scout Little House. Or, whizzing along a country road past a hundred drab farmhouses you may suddenly catch a glimpse of a—cozy little green cottage hidden in the trees—this, too, may be one of them.

They range from four-story brownstone dwellings, brick colonial structures and California bungalows, to tiny cottages and cabins rescued from dilapidation, and rooms and apartments completely renovated by the Girl Scouts themselves.

The Little House at Riverside, Calif., was originally part of an old hotel; one house was once a garage; another was an abandoned street car, donated by the traction company. In Manawa, Wis., an unused jail has been remodeled; in North Carolina a troop has used an old sawmill. The lone troop in Geneva, Ind., has for its Little House the original Limberlost Cabin, the home of Gene Stratton Porter.

Sometimes a prominent citizen gives a Little House to the Girl Scouts; sometimes they are rented; often the Elks, Kiwanis and Lions Clubs, park boards and women's clubs lend or deed them outright. But whatever or wherever they are, from cellar to garret or from floor to ceiling, they belong to the Girl Scouts and are conveniently located so that they may become the real center of Girl Scouting in the community.

Once the house is theirs the Girl Scouts move in with paint brushes and bright colors and go to work on the woodwork, furniture and even the floors. In two communities ambitious Scouts lent a hand in painting the outside of the house. They make and hang crisp curtains, lay the hooked rugs made by themselves, paint lamp shades, hang the pictures and outfit the kitchen with shining new utensils.

The money for these things often is raised by selling their handicraft and giving rummage sales, tea parties, chicken dinners and cookie and candy sales. Where the house has sufficient ground they plant and tend a garden, canning and selling the produce.

With ferns, mountain laurel and wild roses from President Hoover's camp on the Rapidan, the grounds surrounding the Girl Scout Little House at Washington, D. C., have been developed into a Memory Garden, as a living symbol of Mrs. Hoover's interest in Girl Scouting.

On certain days the pleasant smell of fresh linen fills the kitchen in a Little House, for some of these dwellings have real washtubs and irons. On other days beef sizzles appetizingly and batches of hot biscuits are lifted gently out of the oven—the Girl Scouts are giving a party for their parents and doing all the cooking.

The Little Houses supply home settings for all activities, such as troop meetings, classes, leaders' meetings and various social parties. In some of the houses the business of Girl Scouting is carried on as well. Many have either office or desk room which is used as local headquarters.

All the Girl Scout activities related to the art of home making find concrete expression in the Little Houses. There the badges for cook, canner, handy woman, hostess, artist, needlewoman and laundress are earned through practical experience. Girl Scouts learn to work together without friction, to use their initiative and imagination and to perform tasks cheerfully, looking forward to the pleasant and satisfying results.

[This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities which appear on the first four Thursdays of each month. On April 7 the article will deal with European Girl Guides.]

Lindbergh Baby Clues Are Checked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOPEWELL, N. J., March 24—Continuing the hunt for the Lindbergh baby, the police have extended their search for members of the underworld who were reported to be connected with the crime. Detectives continued to check up on supposed clues, but the result of their work, so far as can be ascertained, was only to eliminate what appeared to be possible avenues through which some information of the whereabouts of the baby might be obtained.

Morris Rosner, formerly an investigator for the Department of Justice, who has made several visits to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's home during the last three weeks, passed several hours there yesterday. He gave no interview to the press, however, and no information was available as to the purpose of his visit.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ruth Bingham, London, Eng.
Phyllis Greenwald, New York, N. Y.
Daniel Greenwald, New York, N. Y.
Fern Wolschendoy, Fairhaven, Mass.
Henry B. Deenseith, Mattapoisett, Mass.
Nelson F. Harriman Jr., Mattapoisett, Mass.
Eric A. Sleith, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. William T. Reid Jr., Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha V. Greenleaf, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Edna M. Benedict, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. A. Etta Small, Rochester, N. H.
J. W. Hulson, Keokuk, Iowa.
Hattie B. Dunseith, Mattapoisett, Mass.

Einstein's Winter Work Aids 'Exploding Universe' Theory

Joint Paper With de Sitter Viewed as Favoring Latter's Position—Relativity Equations Still Hold, Heckmann Shows

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The theory that the universe is "exploding," with space constantly increasing in size, is regarded as receiving added support from new studies of Drs. Albert Einstein and Willem de Sitter, just announced through the National Academy of Sciences.

A joint statement by the two world-famous physical scientists, as interpreted in research circles here yesterday, indicates that they have decided there is more evidence that the universe is expanding than that it is not, as some natural scientists have held.

The old Einstein theory that space on the average is "curved," may not be necessary to explain the structure of the universe, the statement hints.

The two scientists, leaders in the effort to learn how the universe is put together, have just completed a winter of study at Mount Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington near Pasadena, Calif. Their statement apparently is the first published result of their investigations. It may have far-reaching effects on theories of the structure of the universe.

Astronomers at Mt. Wilson seemingly have confirmed the "exploding universe" with their discoveries that the great nebulæ or star clusters out in space apparently are rushing away from the earth at tremendous speeds, as high as 12,500 miles a second.

Calculations of Dr. de Sitter and Abbe le Maitre of Belgium seemed to show that this actually was occurring. The nebulæ, they held, were extending the limits of space as they moved outward. Matter was becoming less and less dense as it was distributed through more space.

Dr. Einstein, however, held that the universe was standing still and not exploding, and that it existed in a space with an average curvature which was "positive." Under this theory a projectile launched into space and following a "straight" line eventually would return to the place from which it started.

Results of the new studies, natural scientists here believe, seem to be more in line with the de Sitter theory.

The curvature of space, as expressed in the mathematics of the Einstein theory, was "positive,"—space was finite but boundless at the same time. The Einstein-de Sitter statement says that recent mathematical work of Dr. C. Heckmann of the University of Göttingen, Ger., shows that equations of the general theory of relativity hold equally well when the average curvature of space is negative or zero—when space is both infinite and boundless.

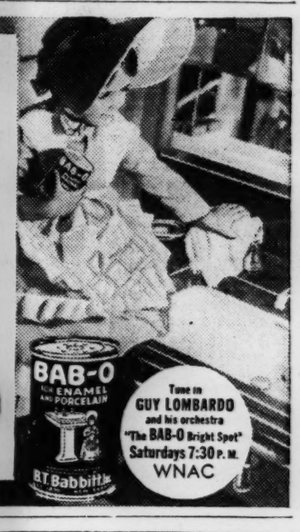
HOOVER NOMINEE LOSES

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—For the first time this session, the Senate yesterday turned thumbs down on one of President Hoover's appointees, Mr. Charles A. Jonas of North Carolina. He was nominated federal attorney for the western district of his State and had been serving in that capacity for nearly a year under recess appointment.

"HERE'S WHERE I SHINE" . . . says little Miss Bab-o

"I bring out the brighter side of things, especially enamel and porcelain. I am beautician to luxurious bathrooms as well as modest ones. And in your kitchen...the refrigerator, range, sinks and pantry will sparkle at my touch. A wipe and it's bright."

BAB-O
BRIGHTENS BATHROOMS
Works like magic all over the house



Tune in GUY LOMBARDO and his orchestra "The BAB-O Bright Spot" Saturdays 7:30 P.M. WNAC

A King's Ransom FOR The Queen's Taste

LAST year we paid over $3,400,000 *above the open market price* for extra quality in the food we bought for our stores (yes, three millions four hundred thousand dollars). If we'd been satisfied with just the ordinary run of good food, we could have pocketed this $3,400,000 ourselves and taken a bigger profit. But we'd rather offer a little higher price to growers and producers so they'll come to us whenever they produce something especially good. It's a sort of prize that we pay for excellence. But even though we do pay a rather high reward for the best food, it actually keeps the prices in our stores lower. For the better our food, the more customers we have. And we have so many customers that we don't need to take a very large profit from any one of them to keep our business going.

So by paying a king's ransom to get the best food which in turn gets the best customers, we can charge low prices while many small profits mount up very pleasantly.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

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RUN-OVER at the HEELS again?

Few things can be more unsightly than shoes with run-over heels. They are conspicuous and UNNECESSARY. Menihan Arch-aid shoes now contain an adjustment to prevent this tendency.

The sock-lining, at the heel is made in two pockets into which a small leather wedge may be inserted. This will tend to support the weight of your foot, equalizing it and thereby lessen the tendency to run over the heel.

Menihan Arch-aid shoes have been sold for thirty years, constantly winning the approval of the most discriminating of shoppers. They are smart looking and they FIT your feet. Inquire about them at

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Arch-Aid Shoe Shops
38 West 39th St.
48 West 47th St. Men's and Ladies' Shoes
NEW YORK CITY
Brooklyn: 292 Livingston St.

Style Booklet Now Available

"Save your strength—and get a whiter wash, too!"

"NO wonder you're always tired! The hard work you do on Mondays is enough to wear you out for the rest of the week. And it's all so unnecessary! You can get whiter, brighter clothes just by soaking them in Rinso suds."

No more washboards

Millions of women have said goodbye to washboards. Rinso saves scrubbing—saves the clothes. It gets clothes so white, even boiling isn't needed.

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. Creamy, *lasting* suds. Safe for finest linens—washable colored things, too.

The makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. It's wonderful for dishwashing, too. Get the BIG package today.

MILLIONS USE RINSO in tub, washer and dishpan

Season your WELSH RABBIT with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE and taste the difference

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OREGON STATE OUTLOOK FAIR

Beavers Have New Track Coach—Candidates Working Out Indoors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore., March 24 — With a new coach, more interest and enthusiasm, a good schedule and the Olympic Games on the coast this summer, the track prospects at Oregon State College look brighter than usual.

The sport has been at low ebb here for the last few years, but with the appointment of Alonzo Stiner to succeed Richard W. Newman as head coach, a change for the better is noticeable. Stiner has a fine record behind him as freshman coach, having gone through three seasons without a defeat.

"Oregon State's prospects for the coming season are fair," is Coach Stiner's comment, after watching his squad of 60 men work out for a month indoors. "We can't do any worse than last year and there are some likely looking boys coming up from last year's freshmen."

Eight Lettermen Lost

Eight lettermen were lost through graduation or failure to return to college. However, there are 13 sweater winners working out with many reserves and sophmore candidates. Indications are that the Beavers will be strong in the quarter, hurdles and weight events; average in the sprints and jumps; and weak in the distance events.

No sprinters from last year's varsity are available, but Forrest L. O'Connell '34 gives promise of being better than any of the 100 and 220 men who ran last year. B. K. Bronson '34 and James L. Emmett '34 are close on O'Connell's heels.

Three letter winners are back in the quarter mile. W. Duane Kirk '32 leads the field with records consistently under 49 seconds and several dual meet victories to his credit. Everett O'Dell '33 and Lloyd O. Lillie '33 won enough points last year to make their letters, although they hardly have it in them to make first class 440 men.

Coach Stiner has shifted M. William Mullin '32, last year's miler, to the half mile because of a dearth of material in this event. Stiner has hopes of making a real middle distance man out of him. Two reserves, Virgil T. Heath '33 and George Gates '33, are the best of the other prospects in the event.

The mile and two mile look weak with not a single letterman in sight and only mediocre material from the reserves and sophomores. George H. Lage '34 and Howard Gibson '34, are the best of the mile candidates and Hugh H. Nicholson '34, a South African, is the most likely two-mile prospect. C. H. Dixon '34, a Canadian, and Thomas R. Cantine '32, a hard-working reserve, will probably be the other entries in the longer event.

Three of last year's United States champion hurdle relay team are back, but M. F. Dunkin '33 is the only one of the trio who is real fast in the regulation hurdle events. Robert W. Prentiss '32 and John L. DuFrane '33, the other two letter winners, are good for some points, but are not top notch hurdlers.

O'Connell Also Jumper

The bright spot in the jumps lies in Forrest O'Connell, the sprinter, who is also a fine broad jumper. His best marks are likely to be good enough for firsts in most of the meets. He will be assisted in the broad jump by Millard D. Rodman '32, who is also the best high jumper on the squad. Raymond Remley '34 has done the best jumping this spring among the new men. James M. Coleman '33, who took a couple of firsts in the pole vault last year, is back and Eldred R. Colver is a fair prospect from the freshmen.

The weight events look promising to Coach Stiner, who was a weight man himself in his college days at University of Nebraska. C. Gilbert Bergerson '32 is a sure winner and a possible Olympic candidate in the shotput. He made better than 48 feet last year, winning in every meet and showing improvement at every heave. Harold W. Joslin '34, state champion in high school, and Thomas B. Miles '34, a transfer from the University of Hawaii, should give Bergerson a lot of assistance.

Everett H. Davis '33, a great all-around athlete, is the best of the javelin throwers with a record of over 190 feet. Carl B. Ayers '32, a two-year letterman, and Dudley W. Nelson '33, a transfer from Pacific University, will be a lot of assistance in this event.

In the discus, Keith E. Davis '33, football end, and Frank A. Little '33, fullback, are the leading candidates, although neither of them is above the average. Donald Anderson '34 comes up from the freshmen with a good record, and Joslin and Bergerson are also working out with the discus.

The Beaver track schedule is the best in years, with dual meets scheduled with the strongest teams in the Northwest Conference—Washington, State and Oregon. In addition there is a dual relay meet with Oregon, the Conference meet and Northwest Olympic Games tryout at Seattle on May 27 and 28.

WILLIAMS STARTS TRAINING

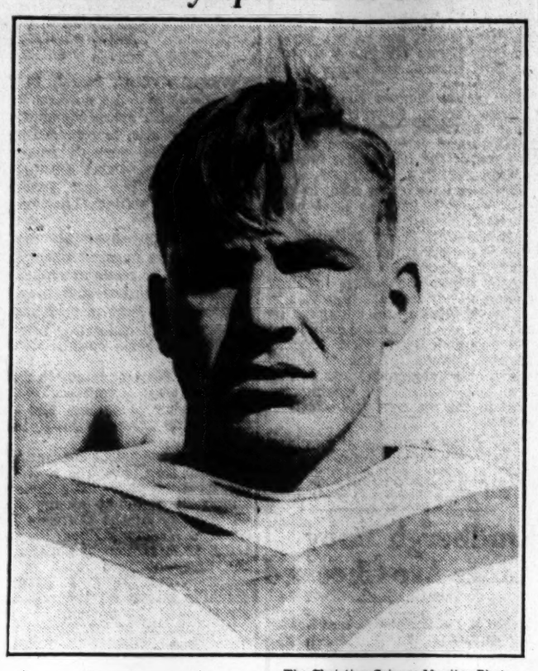
VANCOUVER, B. C., March 24 (AP)—Determined to duplicate his achievement at Amsterdam in 1928, when he won both Olympic sprint titles, Percy Williams, Canada's premier sprinter, has started light training here preparatory to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer. For the next six weeks Williams will gradually work himself into early-season condition and in May will go to Seattle to train with a number of University of Washington athletes under Coach Chet Edmundson. At the end of May he hopes to be in tiptop shape and ready to participate in the British Columbia track championships here in June and to qualify for the Canadian Olympic trials at Hamilton in July.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Boston (N.) 3, New York (A.) 1.
Cincinnati 3, Brooklyn 3 (tie, 5 innings).
New York (N.) 6, Detroit 1.
Washington 10, Baltimore 6.
Chicago (A.), 13, San Antonio 5.
St. Louis (N.) 8, Indianapolis 1.
Chicago (N.) 6, San Francisco 5.
Oakland 9, Pittsburgh 3.

A Possible Olympic Games Contestant



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

GILBERT BERGERSON '32
Oregon State College Track Team.

PICK-UPS

DOWN in Biloxi, Miss., a battle is waging—a battle between the veteran Joe Judge and the youngster Joe Kuhel for the right to cover first base for the Washington Senators. Competition is keen, and at the present time neither one apparently has an edge over the other. Judge is starting his eighteenth season in the American League and is still one of the smartest ball players in the game. He can hit and field, and in a pinch there is none better. However, Judge, if anything, is slipping, while Kuhel is improving by leaps and bounds. The youngster can hit the ball hard, but still has much to learn about fielding and covering the bag in general. It is a question at this time whether the Senators will take a chance on Kuhel and try to use Judge for trading material in an effort to strengthen some other department, or hold the younger player in reserve and let his more experienced rival do most of the work.

The Phillies, who for several years have been known to "slug" the ball and not do much of anything else, are being coached in the art of bunting, base stealing and sacrifice hitting by their manager, Burt Shotten. Shotten plans an entirely different style of attack for 1932.

At this early stage it is apparent that Babe Herman, who, a short time ago, went from Brooklyn to Cincinnati in one of the biggest baseball trades in recent days, is going to be a big help to the Reds. Down in Tampa, Fla., the training camp of the Reds, Herman has shown his new club more "slugging" since he has donned his new uniform than has been seen there for some time. His big bat should at least get the club out of the National League cellar.

Manager Shauno Collins of the Red Sox believes major league clubs should spend more time with conditioning work and less playing exhibition games while in the South. He points out that an interclub game between the regulars and recruits gives the manager more of an opportunity to look over his new talent, than a contest with another major league outfit.

A short time ago, major league baseball lost one of its finest characters, perhaps for good. Ray Schalk, who for years worked behind the plate for the Chicago White Sox and made for himself the reputation of being one of the smartest receivers of his time, has signed to manage the Buffalo club of the International League during 1932. His last big league assignment was as coach for the Chicago Cubs. It will be the first season since 1912 that Schalk has not worn the uniform of a major club.

Harry Heilmann, former Detroit outfielder and four times American League batting champion, will attempt a comeback with the Cincinnati Reds this season. Heilmann was out of the game last year with a bad wrist.

Stanley Hack, two years ago a bank clerk and last season a .352-hitter with the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League, is making good at third base for the Cubs. Much of Chicago's success in the 1932 National League race depends on this young man's ability to make the grade.

Did you know that. . . . Players and officials who should know say that Babe Ruth's salary is earned in exhibition games before the regular season starts. . . . Joe Vosmik, young Cleveland outfielder, was the leading batter in two leagues in 1930, his first year in organized baseball. . . . Lou Gehrig of the Yankees never wears a hat or vest no matter what may be the condition of the weather. . . .Ty Cobb was the first player to swing three bats before stepping up to the plate. . . . Joe Hauser of the Baltimore club in the International League, and not Babe Ruth, is the home-run king of organized baseball. . . . The National League batting championship was once won with a mark of .492?

Eddie Farrell, the veteran rookie attempting to win a place in the infield of the New York Yankees, is a much better ball player than he was when up before with the Giants, Braves, Cardinals and Cubs, according to reports. The season of 1931, spent at Los Angeles, seems to have given Farrell just what he needed to stay under the big top.

Two clubs, the Giants and Tigers, are hoping their second basemen will stage comebacks this season. Hughie Critz had trouble with his arm last year and McGraw had to keep him on the bench most of the time. Charlie Gehringer was used mostly as a pinch hitter at Detroit for the same reason.

MRS. HILL HAS TWO-STROKE LEAD

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 24 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, toured the wind-swept Southern Pines Country Club course in 81 strokes yesterday to take a two-stroke lead in the battle for the women's mid-South championship. The western golf champion went out in 41 despite a bad 7 on the second hole, where she was trapped, and then she whipped the cross winds on the inward nine for a 40. Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh (Wis.) star, was in second place with 83. Her 38 on the second nine was the best nine-hole score of the day, but she needed a 45 going out.

NO CLASS CREWS AT HARVARD

House crews are to replace class crews this spring, it was announced Wednesday by the Harvard Athletic Association. Ed. Brown, who has been class rowing coach, has taken over the duties as house rowing coach, while Robert L. Anthony Jr., who rowed No. 7 for Yale in 1931 and bow in 1930, and is now attending the graduate school of business administration, has been appointed assistant. As in other sports events this year, Harvard's house champions will meet the best class crew at Yale.

PRINCETON ELECTS TWO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24—Joel Stewart Reynolds '33 of West Orange, N. J., has been elected captain of the Princeton University squash racquets team. Captain-elect Reynolds succeeds his brother, Frederic Clinton Reynolds '32. The new captain was leader of his freshman team. He prepared at St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H. Henry L. McIntyre '33 of St. Louis, Mo., has been named manager of squash racquets, succeeding Hutchinson K. Fairman '32 of Philadelphia.

NEW ZEALANDER ELECTED

Philippe S. de Q. Cabot of Dunedin, New Zealand, a student in the graduate school of education at Harvard, has been elected captain of the Harvard Rugby Club. Stanton Whitney Jr. '35 of Red Bank, N. J., has been named vice-president of the club.

Eight Advance In Court Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—After an all-day session, involving the playing of seven matches on the two courts of the New York Racquet & Tennis Club, the first round of the United States court tennis singles championship was completed yesterday, with eight of the players of the 12 originally listed still remaining in the play. This is altogether the greatest number of players competing in years, and shows the increasing interest in the oldest and most difficult of all ball games.

William C. Wright of Philadelphia, the present champion, led off the procession of matches with a victory over Edgar A. Eyre of the home club. He was in fine form, and galloped through the match in short order, winning at 6—0, 6—2, 6—0. He will next encounter Huntington D. Sheldon of New York, runner-up last year, who had a much harder task to win over George A. Lyon of Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Only one of the Boston contingent survived the day, C. H. Stockton advancing when W. A. W. Stewart Jr. of New York withdrew. The third invader from New England, W. A. Coolidge of Brookline, found William Rand Jr., the newest of the former squash tennis stars to adopt the older game, entirely too powerful in his drives, and the New Yorker won in four sets, 6—0, 5—6, 6—1, 6—0.

"Jean Pomme," also a former Harvard Club squash tennis star, showed some of the finest play of the day in defeating another newcomer, William T. Adee of Tuxedo, with his service, added to his accuracy in placing difficult chases for the younger player, to win at 6—1, 6—1, 6—3, and Hewitt Morgan, former champion, was also an easy victor over J. Gordon Douglas Jr., 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

The other winners were Francis P. Frazier, Philadelphia, who disposed of Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, now of New York, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2, and J. H. Van Alen of New York, who swamped the veteran lawn tennis champion of the nineties. Malcolm D. Whitman, with his low shots for the tambour and his driving ability, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

Besides the Wright - Sheldon match, "Pomme" will meet Morgan, Stockton will oppose Frazier, and Rand and Van Alen will be the fourth pair, today. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

W. C. Wright, Philadelphia, defeated E. A. Eyre, New York, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.
H. D. Sheldon, New York, defeated G. A. Lyon, Boston, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.
"Jean Pomme," New York, defeated W. T. Adee, Tuxedo, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.
Hewitt Morgan, New York, defeated J. G. Douglas Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.
F. P. Frazier, Philadelphia, defeated A. J. D. Biddle, New York, 6—0, 6—4, 6—2.
C. H. Stockton, Boston, won from W. A. W. Stewart Jr., New York, who withdrew.
William Rand, New York, defeated W. A. Coolidge, Boston, 6—0, 5—6, 6—1, 6—0.
J. H. Van Alen, New York, defeated M. D. Whitman, New York, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

MRS. BALFE REINSTATED

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Meany Balfe, winner of the Olympic women's fancy diving championship in 1928, has been restored to good standing by the Amateur Athletic Union after being under the ban as an amateur for three years. The former Miss Meany was suspended in 1929 for appearing without a permit in a Florida exhibition. The registration committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. yesterday approved her application for a registration card.

FLAGG SCORES GOLF SURPRISE

AIKEN, S. C., March 24 (AP)—W. Alston Flagg of New York, the 1930 champion, scored a surprise in the thirty-seventh annual Southern Cross golf tournament yesterday by eliminating Eugene G. Grace of Bethlehem, Penna., the favorite this year, in a hard-fought 20-hole semifinal match. Devereux Milburn of Westbury, L. I., who is rated at seven goals in polo, put out Richard Van Nest Gambrill, Peapack, N. J., in the other semifinal by 5 and 4.

ROBINSON TO COACH M. I. T.

Gardiner S. Robinson, Harvard '31, former Crimson lacrosse captain, has been appointed coach of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology varsity and freshmen lacrosse teams, it was announced Wednesday by Robert G. Holt of Montpelier, Vt., manager of the teams. Robinson played four years of lacrosse at Harvard and was a member of the United States intercollegiate team that played a similar Canadian team in 1931.

NO CHANGES IN THE FIRST TEN

Spinella Rolls 597 in His Three Games Before Capacity Crowd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 24 — Barney Spinella, Brooklyn, who is considered by critics to be one of the five leading bowlers in the country, gave a good account of himself in his team event of the American Bowling Congress tournament here last night.

Although not shattering any records, Spinella was not a total disappointment to the capacity crowd that packed the Coliseum to watch him roll. The famed New Yorker scored 597 in his three games.

He opened his event with a 183 game, erring in the second frame when he "guttered" his ball in an effort to pick up the No. 10 pin. He hit 210 in the second game and came through with a 204 as his final attempt, despite a "cherry" in the ninth frame.

His own five, the Barney Spinella Recreation, did not place among the first 10 leaders, but its 2683 total nevertheless was high for the night.

William Totten, a member of Spinella's team, furnished the thrills when he cut down the seemingly impossible four-six split in the second frame of his first game.

No doubles and singles were scheduled for the day and for the first time since the tournament began no changes were recorded among the first 10 leaders in the various events.

Visiting teams will again make their appearance on the drives tonight and will continue to do so daily until the completion of the meet April 11.

Though the tourney is now entering its third week, only about 20 per cent of the country's outstanding fives have performed. Most of the lineups prefer to shoot the last part of the tourney, after the new alleys are well "broken in." Several outstanding quintets, including the Mineralites and Birk Brothers, Chicago, as well as the Plankinton Arcades, Milwaukee, are scheduled over the week-end. Several totals over 3000 in the team events as well as 1300 in the doubles class are looked for.

California Faces A Hard Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., March 24—Passing through the early season practice matches without meeting any serious competition from non-Conference opponents, the University of California tennis team is destined to find a far different situation in the Pacific Coast Conference schedule, which opens March 25.

Stanford University, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California all have very promising tennis prospects, while the Golden Bears have only a mediocre team, despite their overwhelming victories in practice matches.

Capt. Gerald N. Hyde '32, No. 1 man on the California team, is a good college player, but at his best he is no match for H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of the Trojans, Keith E. Gledhill of Stanford, or Lester Stoefen, the Bruin ace, all of whom Hyde may have to meet. The Bear squad is well balanced, and therein lies a hope in dual matches.

Theodore J. Ludlow '32 and Benjamin H. Neiden '33, Nos. 2 and 3, respectively, are both experienced varsity players. They have won points for the Bears before, and must be considered strong opponents for the average college player. In a year of normal competition, Hyde, Ludlow, and Neiden would be the making of a good team.

Fourth and fifth places are held by new men, Melvin R. Whitman '34 and Theodore Gruhler '34. Whitman was the mainstay of last year's freshman team. The sixth singles player is George Cammas '32, another member of the 1931 varsity.

The doubles combinations show two veterans, Hyde and Ludlow, as No. 1 team. The second team is composed of Neiden and Cammas, who played together last year. Leslie E. Thompson '33 and Robert D. Newton '34 make up the third combination.

A new coach is with the California tennis team this year—Thomas D. Stow '27, who with E. G. Chandler won the United States intercollegiate doubles championship for California in 1926. Presented with fair material in the face of exceptional players at other Conference colleges, Coach Stow will have a rough road to travel this season.

Conceded practically no chance of a championship team, and with the odds against them in their dual matches, the Golden Bear tennis players appear to have little chance of winning back any of the glory of the courts that was California's only a few years ago, when the new coach was a member of the team.

LEE MEADOWS WITH DURHAM

DURHAM, N. C., March 24 (AP)—Lee Meadows, whose name went up among the great pitchers during Pittsburgh's 1925 world series with Washington, is to pitch for the Durham Bulls of the Piedmont League this year, officials announced.

THREE "T'S" AWARDED BY M. I. T.

The M. I. T. Athletic Association has awarded straight "T's" to Capt. Harry L. Johnson '32 and Eugene O. O'Brien '34, for their work on the varsity basketball team and to Richard Bell '34 for work on the track team.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 174

MERLYN J. (BILL) PHILLIPS
Montreal, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League, in the 1926-27 season. He was born May 24, 1898, at Thessalon, Ont., Can. He is a right-hand shot, is about 5ft. 6in. in height, weighs around 168 pounds, and plays center. His record:

1919-25—Canadian Soo, Northern Ontario Hockey Association.
1925-26—Canadian Soo, Central Hockey League.
1926-27—Canadian Soo, A. A. A.-Montreal, N. H. L.
1927-31—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League.

Providence Beats Weakened Arrows

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	22	6	11	129	105	50
Boston	21	3	16	116	108	45
Bronx	18	7	15	94	90	43
New Haven	18	6	15	107	74	42
Philadelphia	13	5	21	82	105	31
Springfield	10	5	24	84	130	25

RESULT MARCH 23
Providence 5, Philadelphia 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—Providence Reds, leaders of the Canadian-American Hockey League, helped Philadelphia close the season here Wednesday night by beating the Arrows, 5 to 3, before a crowd of 2500 fans.

With Murray still out, the Arrows were obliged to use Capt. Bert McCaffrey at goal. This shift proved costly, especially in the first period when the Rhode Island team fairly bombarded the net and scored four goals, Vail, Murray, Gaudreault and Cormier each contributing one, while Touhey scored for the Arrows.

Philadelphia braced in the last two periods. Andrews tallied in the second period and Kinsella and Connor during the last. Manager Herb Gardiner played one of the defense positions for the Arrows. It was his first appearance on the ice in many seasons. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	PHILADELPHIA
Hart, Connor, lw	rw, Buckles, Andrews
Gaudreault, L. Murray, c	c, Touhey, King
Cormier, Taylor, rw	lw, Hudson, Kinsella
Trapp, Hinsperger, ld	rd, Nichols, Gardiner
Carson, Vail, rd	ld, Gardiner, Desmarais
Beveridge, g	g, McCaffrey

Score—Providence 5, Philadelphia 3. Goals—Vail, L. Murray, Gaudreault, Cormier and Connor for Providence; Andrews, Touhey and Kinsella for Philadelphia. Assists—Connor 2, Vail and Trapp for Providence; Nichols for Philadelphia. Referees—P. A. Synnott and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HOCKEY NOTES

RANGERS and Canadiens meet tonight in the first game of their series at Montreal for the National Hockey League championship. It will be only their second time at facing each other in playoffs, although both teams have been in the competition five successive years. In the 1929-30 season they happened to cross each others paths, and on that occasion Canadiens won both games, 2 to 1 and 2 to 0. The 2-to-1 game went 68m. 24s. overtime in Montreal.

Rangers won the National Hockey title and the Stanley Cup in the 1927-28 season and Canadiens won both honors last year and the previous season. In 1929-30 Boston Bruins were record-breakers throughout the season and defeated Montreal Maroons, the other division winner, in a series such as Canadiens and Rangers start tonight But at that time it was not for the league title—only the right to enter the final against the winner of the second and third-place team playoffs for both the Stanley Cup and league title. There was so much protest about Bruins having a great season and winning nothing that since then the first-place winners battle for the league title and the final series is for the Stanley Cup.

In six seasons of hockey including the two playoff games of 1929-30, Canadiens hold a decided edge against Rangers, having won 15 and tied 5 in 28 games played. This season the two teams have played the following games:

Rangers 4, Canadiens 1, at Montreal.
Rangers 2, Canadiens, 2, at Montreal, overtime.
Rangers 6, Canadiens 2, at New York.
Canadiens 5, Rangers 3, at New York.
Canadiens 4, Rangers 1, at New York.
Canadiens 3, Rangers 1, at Montreal.

There were 44 shutouts this season, with Ross Roach of Rangers and Tiny Thompson of the Bruins tied with nine each. The other goalies and number of shutouts follow: Connell, Detroit, 6, Hainsworth, Canadiens, 6; Worters, Americans, 5; Chabot, Toronto, 4; Gardiner, Chicago, 4; Walsh, Montreal, 2; and spare goalies Benny Grant of Toronto and Willie Cude, Boston, one each.

Since there has been no avalanche of all-star teams chosen from the Canadian-American Hockey League, a selection might not be out of place. Because of the many changes in the lineups due to the major league recalling and returning players, the selection is difficult and open to considerable question, but here is one choice:

FIRST TEAM	SECOND TEAM
Klein, Boston, lw	rw, Burke, Boston
Pettinger, Bronx, c	c, Gaudreault, Providence
Asmundsen, Bronx, rw	lw, Hart, Providence
J. Jerwa, Boston, ld	rd, Speyer, New Haven
Regan, Bronx, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Bronx
Roberts, New Haven, g	g, Jackson, Boston

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
THE MOON IN THE YELLOW RIVER
By DENIS JOHNSTON
GUILD THEATRE, 52d St., West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:40.

LAURETTE TAYLOR
in A NIGHT OF BARRIE
ALICE-SIT-BY-THE-FIRE and
THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS
"The triumph of a magnificent actress."
—Herald Tribune
PLAYHOUSE, 48th Street, East of Broadway
Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:20

GILBERT MILLER presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL
in
THERE'S ALWAYS JULIET
A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly Delightful."—Brown, Eve. Post.
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

ED WYNN
"The Perfect Fool" in His New Hit
THE LAUGH PARADE
with JEANNE AUBERT and a 1932 Cast
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:45
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

ERNEST TRUEX
in
WHISTLING IN THE DARK
"Vastly entertaining"—Atkinson, Times
Ethel Barrymore Thea., 47th St., W. of B'way
Evenings 8:50 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

BOSTON

SHUBERT—Next Sat. Night
Lee Shubert in Association with Walter Hartwig Presents
"IF BOOTH HAD MISSED"
A THRILLING PLAY ABOUT LINCOLN
SEATS NOW SELLING—EVES. 50c to $2.00
MATS. WED., SAT., 50c to $1.00

PLYMOUTH BEG. MON. Mar. 28
CONSTANCE COLLIER
IN NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
HAY FEVER
SEATS NOW Eves. 50c to $2.50. Mats. Thurs., Sat., 50c to $2

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Beg. Wed. Mar. 30
Bostonians Present Schwab and Mandel's Glorious Musical Romance
THE NEW MOON
Setting a New Price Scale for America
All Nights $1.50 to 25c—Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1.00 to 25c
SEATS NOW at Shubert Theatre and Boston Opera House

Oxford Golfers Win From Cambridge, 9-6

By the Associated Press

Stannes-on-Sea, Eng., March 24

OXFORD yesterday defeated Cambridge at golf, 9 matches to 6, two American players gaining two of the victories for the Dark Blue.

Robert and Charles Sweeney of Oxford defeated P. H. F. White and K. T. Thomson, 5 and 3, in the foursomes play, and Charles Sweeney defeated D. A. Drayson, 4 and 3. Thomson, however, turned the tables on his American adversary in the singles, defeating Robert Sweeney, 5 and 3.

Albert Poensgen And Appleby Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—Albert Poensgen of Germany, present champion, and Francis S. Appleby, the leading candidate for his position, and the best amateur of the United States, were the winners of the two games played yesterday in the annual world championship at amateur 18.2 balkline billiards, at the New York Elks Club. Both encountered fellow countrymen, Poensgen defeating Charles Foerster, a former titleholder, 400 to 318 in 22 innings; and Appleby scoring over Worth Bergherm of Saginaw, Mich., 400 to 163 in 40 innings.

Six games will be played today, in the afternoon and evening. Gustave VanBelle of Belgium will encounter Alfredo Ferraz, Portugal, and Jean Dommering, Holland, will oppose Albert Corty, France, early in the afternoon, with Edmond Siussa, Egypt, meeting Ferraz, and VanBelle playing Bergherm later. Then in the evening Dommering and Appleby will play, and Corty and Foerster.

Poensgen—0 8 50 4 0 5 17 25 2 10 20 10 4 51 21 33 86 8 1 18 16 1—400. Innings—22. High run—86.

Foerster—21 0 34 10 4 1 21 30 0 35 4 1 2 20 28 35 37 6 8 0 17 4—318. Innings—22. High run—37.

Appleby—0 1 0 8 5 4 15 7 0 3 0 1 5 2 12 0 6 50 11 0 12 1 0 16 32 0 16 7 50 21 72 0 0 22 36 4 8 17—400. Innings—40. High run—72.

Bergherm—0 11 1 0 0 4 7 6 5 0 2 9 1 0 2 5 3 0 16 8 0 1 18 2 0 1 0 3 0 0 2 7 2 11 30 2 1 15 2 0—163. Innings—39. High run—30.

THREE TITLES DECIDED

Two men's and one women's New England A. A. U. swimming championship titles were decided in the pool of the University Club Wednesday night. Helen Johns of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline was the winner of the women's championship when she retained the 220-yard title, winning in 2m. 49s. Claire Walker of the Whitin Community Association was second and Alice Bridges, also of the W. C. A., third. R. H. Carruthers of the University Club won the men's 150-yard backstroke title in 1m. 50s., Richard Steele, Boston S. A., being second and Gordon Connolly, Boston S. A., third. Clinton Osborne, unattached, won the low-board diving championship with 90.5 points. Elmer Larsen, Boys' Club, being second with 70.9 points and Paul Snyder, Boston S. A., third with 69.2 points.

FENCING AT LEHIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 24—Jackson L. Boughner '33 of Manhattan, Kansas, captain of the fencing team at Lehigh University, won three straight matches to take the Harry C. Pretz Cup for the foils championship of Lehigh yesterday. Francis E. Manzek '35 won the championship in the saber division and Oliver G. Lewis '34 of Indianapolis, Ind., won the épée crown.

JONES AND BURKE DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 24—Bill Mehlhorn and Tamachi Miyamoto, former Japanese open champion, defeated Bobby Jones and Billy Burke, United States open champion, in a four-ball best-ball exhibition golf match at the Pinehurst Country Club, yesterday, 2 up. Jones was out in 34 and in in 35 for a 69. Mehlhorn also had a 69, 33 out and 36 in.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Shop at SEARS and SAVE
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Monroe Avenue at Union

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy & Co.
New Spring Apparel
For Women, Misses and Sub-Debs

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
A complete line of HEINZ PRODUCTS is offered in Grocery Section
Phone and Mail Orders Promptly Filled
Grocery Section, Main Floor
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

United States Tennis Team Beats France in Indoor Match, 3 to 2

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 24—United States won the indoor international lawn tennis team match yesterday evening, when Francis X. Shields, No. 2 of the United States team, defeated Christian Boussus in the first of the evening performances at the Seventh Regiment Armory, 6—1, 6—4, 10—8. But the real hero of the evening was Jean Borotra, captain and ace of the losing team. Displaying the same skill with which he had defeated Shields on Monday, he disposed of the newly crowned national indoor champion, Gregory S. Mangin, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1. This gave him his second victory of the series, and made the score United States 3, France 2, in matches.

Shields showed brilliant play for the first half of his match with Boussus, breaking through the service of the left-handed Frenchmen twice in the first set, and winning his own service throughout, though once he was carried to 9—7 on points before he could win the third game. In the first half of the second set, also, he broke through in the initial game, and held the advantage up to 5—2 when he broke through once more. But he eased off a bit too much at that point, and though he managed to win the set at 6—4, the Frenchman launched a formidable drive for net play and, holding Shields on the defensive, led at 3—0 in the third. He had another long battle to retain his service game in the sixth to tie the score, the points being 11—9, but he managed to do it, and then service won until another break by Shields in the seventeenth game put him at set point, and though Boussus managed to stave off defeat in the next, a final smash by Shields gave him the set and match. The point score:

FIRST SET
Shields ..... 4 4 7 3 4 4 4—30—6
Boussus ..... 2 0 5 5 2 1 0—15—1

SECOND SET
Shields ..... 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 4—36—6
Boussus ..... 0 0 5 1 5 2 2 5 5 2—27—4

THIRD SET
Shields 2 2 0 4 4 9 3 4 3 4 6 4 1 4 0 4 4 4—62—10
Boussus 4 4 4 2 1 7 5 2 5 0 8 0 4 1 4 2 2 1—56— 8

Mangin was just as steady as usual in his match with Borotra, but the Basque was in one of his most brilliant streaks most of the time, and the Newark youth was unable to do much against this. Mangin ran up a lead of 4—1 before the French star got under full way, but the latter came back with five games in a row, for the set, Mangin started to retrieve this, and after gaining a similar lead, held onto the advantage by his most careful service play, and took each service game in turn to win the set at 6—3.

The third set was a seesaw, with first Borotra, and then Mangin running three games in a row, but another streak after the score reached four-all gave the Basque the next two games and the set. Then Borotra ran out the match at 6—1, after being temporarily halted at match point by a sudden awakening by Mangin at that moment, who showed brilliant net play to win the sixth game, and forced deuce in the next. But a final pair of smashes by Borotra ended the struggle after deuce had been called. The point score:

FIRST SET
Borotra ..... 1 4 3 3 0 4 4 4 4 6—33—6
Mangin ..... 4 2 5 5 4 1 2 2 2 4—31—4

SECOND SET
Borotra ..... 1 0 0 4 2 4 2 4 1—18—3
Mangin ..... 4 4 4 2 4 2 4 2 4—30—6

THIRD SET
Borotra ..... 4 5 4 0 4 5 4 0 5 4—35—6
Mangin ..... 1 3 0 4 6 7 0 4 3 0—28—4

FOURTH SET
Borotra ..... 6 6 4 4 4 4 6—34—6
Mangin ..... 4 4 2 1 1 6 4—22—1

The summary:

UNITED STATES VS. FRANCE—TENNIS SINGLES

Francis X. Shields, United States, defeated Christian Boussus, France, 6—1, 6—4, 10—8.

Jean Borotra, France, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, United States, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

BOSTON SIX TRIUMPHS

STREATHAM, Eng., March 24 (AP)—The Boston Olympic Hockey Club defeated England 3 goals to 1, yesterday, in the first game of an international three-game series.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
La Chalfonte
Spring Coats and Suits
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THE HOME FORUM

A Polish Country House

"WE BEHELD from the right bank of the Vistula the country seat of Pulawy in all its splendor, and sweet with the fragrance of near-by gardens," wrote the Bohemian traveler, Tanner, two hundred and fifty years ago. Mellowed by the added glow of an extra two centuries and a half, the same spot still invites the admiration of the traveler. For today, as in 1678, Pulawy the ancestral estate of the Czartoryskis, that family to whom the Polish people refer with respect and affection as the Family, is a typical Polish *dvor* or country house. It is not at all the conventional story-book castle, compact, turreted, and impregnable that crowns each strategic bluff of the Rhine, nor is it the sinister, brick-red edifice one explores with dread in the lands of northern Poland, where the Teutonic knights held sway.

Pulawy is neither of these, but rather a genuinely Slavonic country home of the aristocracy, a country seat uniquely and truly Polish. At first glance, its roomy, widespreading architecture and its brilliant whiteness suggest the full, warm-hearted hospitality of a fine old mansion of colonial Virginia. On all sides Pulawy is embraced by a magnificent park, rich in massive trees of timeless age. In the midst of this idyllic setting rise the cool classic pillars of a temple to Sybilla at the end of a long, green avenue, recalling those ties of sympathy and friendship that bound Poles and Italians so closely during the Renaissance At the end of a deep, leafy vista is a charming orangerie where exotic southern fruits were grown in the olden days to tempt the palate of fastidious princes. High over the pathway, the tree branches still curve skyward and meet to form a living Gothic arch, though the prince whose whim inspired the artifice has long been forgotten.

The very atmosphere of Pulawy is that of the one-time capital of a small principality. Here the reigning Prince Czartoryski, who was lord not only in his own house but of the whole countryside, ruled as a petty king Over thousands of acres of land he was master, and to hundreds, even thousands, of serfs his will was law. In the immediate household at Pulawy, in the bosom of the Czartoryski family, lived a veritable court, composed often of hundreds of noblemen's sons. A regular system of education for these youths was provided, with instruction in mathematics, in history, Latin literature and the gentlemanly art of fencing. Having been grounded at Pulawy in essentials, the young gentlemen would sooner or later be sent to France to acquire a Parisian polish for everything French was enormously admired by the aristocracy of Poland. As James Sobieski exclaimed with fervor in his diary: "Paris is a miracle; not only is it the greatest city in the whole realm of France, but in all Europe, indeed in the whole universe."

* * *

Life at Pulawy was lived on a grand scale, in the good old Polish-Lithuanian tradition so glamorously described in *Pan Tadeusz* by the poet Mickiewicz. Vast parties were given in the gorgeous ballrooms of the manor house. At such times whole wings were set apart for the apartments of the ladies, and other vast wings were reserved for the gentlemen. The family Lares and Penates of crystal and silver, china and gold would adorn the festive occasion. As the Russian youth of Stanislavsky's day dabbled in amateur theatricals, so did the youthful country aristocracy of the old Poland. Such serious plays as *Andromaque* alternated with French operas in a lighter vein and comedies translated from the French. Fashions in dress and manners were smartly Parisian.

Even a century and a half ago life in Poland was fluid. Lavishly and restlessly the Czartoryskis and their retinue followed the season around, rotating from quiet Pulawy in the very heart of Poland to the "blue palace" in Warsaw, thence to the "old stone mansion" of Rozanka in the romantic Ukraine, to Volhynia in the Far East, and then back to Pulawy again; much as twentieth century Americans migrate from New York to Palm Beach, to Europe, to Southampton and back again to New York. When the Czartoryskis traveled, however, they were forced to do it wholesale. When they visited their estates in Volhynia, for example, a whole caravan of noble attendants, of servants, of couriers, of pages and personal secretaries accompanied them. After each stop at the country seat of some hospitable landlord, either friend or kin, more persons would attach themselves to the gay party until their numbers reached the hundreds. Even for business trips mighty preparations were undertaken, for we read how when Prince Adam Czartoryski went to Lithuania as his father's aide-de-camp to inspect the army, the tents of his suite were carried by three hundred horses and fourteen camels!

* * *

But Pulawy has not always been thus blest. It was confiscated by the Empress Catherine of Russia, then indignantly restored to the Czartoryski family when this measure failed to daunt their patriotic devotion to the losing Polish cause. It was sacked and its treasures heaped in a mound in the dooryard, during the uprising of the Poles under Kosciuszko in 1794. Then in the early nineteenth century peace again descended upon Pulawy and once more it became the rendezvous for the great and the cultured of eastern and central Europe. No less a personage than the Tsar Alexander I of Russia, a close friend of Prince Adam Czartoryski, was entertained at Pulawy on his way to treat concerning Poland with Austria.

Today Pulawy is no longer the country house of a princely family. The Polish State is now the benevolent master who rules and manages the broad acres stretching along the Vistula at Pulawy. For here in the very center of Poland on the river that is the life-bearing artery of the new Republic, has been established a magnificent agricultural experiment station. Where the very walls of the transformed mansion whisper memories of a brilliant past, the mediæval and the modern meet and are harmonized. The bedchamber of a princess becomes the laboratory for testing wheat, the ballroom a dining hall where visiting professors may be entertained, and the ancient brick stove gives way to a modern electric oven. Here is no gloomy, Byronic decay, but the bustle of eager life. Beneath the lofty trees where the Princes Czartoryski met and wooed their ladies, the tread of earnest feet is heard, as workers hasten to their duties in laboratory or field. A setting at once so idyllic and so reminiscent of the past instills into the very hearts of the busy throngs a sense of the true grandeur of the task of releasing and controlling the forces of nature. A. P. C.

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Vallkulla: From an Original Print of an Etching by Anders Leonard Zorn

IT IS doubtful if anyone can look at this reproduction of Vallkulla without realizing that the original plate is the work of a master. For etching and the name of Anders Leonard Zorn are inseparable.

It seems to be the fashion today to classify the work of an artist as that of a Classicist, a Romanticist or a Realist. If it were possible to place this great Swedish genius in any such classification, his lot would probably be cast with the Realists. Vallkulla is real. But is it not also Romantic? And the face, might that not be called Classic?

In the largest sense there are, after all, only two kinds of artists in any branch of the arts: Those who invent and those who imitate! The first are known by the opposition they arouse among those who constitute themselves guardians of the portals of art. Opposition to such artists abates only when time has placed an evaluating finger upon their efforts.

Of these was Anders Zorn. His was the same love of nature as was that of Velásquez and Frans Hals; and he depicted it with a unique interdependence of head and hand. None has realized more truly, perhaps, than he, that etching at its finest is an unpremeditated art. His best plates have been done directly from nature at a time of strong inspiration. He was fond of calling etching his diversion, which may account in some degree for the quality of his work. Done always for the love of doing and living, as most men ride horseback or play golf, his plates are purely the product of joy. It was typical of him that he took up etching in addition to painting merely as an amusement, as he said, "with which to while away odd hours instead of sitting at home or going about for entertainment."

He was a peasant; no one could have sprung from a humbler home. He spent his childhood in tending sheep and kine on the hillsides and in the forests that he was later to etch. Even in these early days, the world did not pass by without his notice. He carved his impressions with a pocket knife on wood. His first patron was a shepherd friend who bought from him a carved model of a cow, for which he was lavishly rewarded with a sou and a little loaf of bread.

To make his carvings more like the subjects themselves, Zorn soon began to tint them. The hollow of his hand became a palette in which he mixed bilberry juice and coloring substances obtained from bright forest flowers. This was the beginning of a sturdy realism which no training, however academic, seemed to nullify In those first attempts he revealed a strong sense of color and acute powers of observation. It has been said of Anders Zorn that, given five minutes to look at any subject in nature, he could reproduce it again with details of light and shade comparable to that recorded by the mechanical eye of the camera. So his work reveals the result of penetrating observation.

In the early years of his artistic career he received a little help and some encouragement, and on a day he knocked at the doors of the Royal Academy of Art in Stockholm There he told the distinguished professor who answered his knock that he wanted to become a painter and displayed his efforts, sadly unlike the work of the artist he was to become. The professor shook his sage head and advised him to go back to the hills and herds, for he would never become a painter,

There must have been a glow of fire in his eye as he replied: "Oh, yes, I shall!"

So, though the forest and hills recalled him for a while, it was not for long Back he came to the Swedish capital to study. In a few years he took a studio in London. It was here that he first studied etching under a fellow countryman. Later he visited Paris, where his work attracted almost immediate and flattering attention. He went to Spain, and was promptly commissioned to portray a high-born lady. These things came almost suddenly, and they must have seemed a far call to him from the melody of cowbells tinkling in a fast-gathering dusk.

When success came, and he found himself able to live like a king, and be himself a friend of kings, he did not get entirely away from his childhood scene. He built a great timbered house at Mora, "with timber from my own forest," as he was wont to say. This he filled with art treasures, beautiful antique furniture and plate. Here came the great and famous people from the outermost corners of the earth. Though Zorn possessed a flat in Stockholm, he was most content when he was here in his own village. He loved the national costumes, the dances, the old-time music; these were a part of him that success could not outweigh.

Higher up the Dala River, Zorn built a little hut to which he often retreated to paint, and where he depicted with brush and needle the many motifs of Dalecarlia. And when, later, his statue of Gustavus Vasa was erected here in his own village, the King of Sweden himself attended the unveiling.

* * *

Vallkulla is a picturization of an important bit of the life to which Zorn was accustomed. The name Vallkulla is an old Swedish term which, translated freely, means a peasant girl who takes the cows to graze in the upper forest lands. She herself lives in the rude hut pictured in the etching, and in it she makes cheeses from the cows' milk, and stores them.

It has been suggested that all the poetry of the earth went into the making of Vallkulla's face; especially into her eyes. And it is not hard to agree with this. The repose of her body and retrospective attitude of her face place Vallkulla among the finest of the known Zorn plates.

It is difficult to summarize the exuberant story of Anders Leonard Zorn, as it is difficult to estimate his final effect upon the art of etching. We are still too close to the man, and not yet far enough away from the artist, to judge fairly. Certainly his place will be among the foremost etchers that the world has yet known. The joyous spirit in his work alone would seem likely to make a lasting appeal. J. C. R.

Santa Catalina

Almost any island of sufficient size may lay claim to an atmosphere of its own, but the island of Santa Catalina, which lies some twenty miles off the coast of Southern California, seems to have a separate sky, a peculiar soil, a flora and fauna unrelated to those of the mainland. Hardly anywhere else along the American coast—certainly not at Mount Desert or the Isles of Shoals, not on Nantucket, and scarcely even in Bermuda—is it possible to gain so easily and so soon that effect of distance and strangeness in pursuit of which many of us chiefly travel. No sooner has the tiny steamer that brought one over puffed its way out of the beautiful little haven than a silence falls about the traveler which is like a benediction. He hears the sounds of the village, to be sure, and the cry of sheep and young lambs on the surrounding hills; there may even be a bellowing of sea lions from the beach; but these sounds are taken up and transformed into the huge overarching quiet of the unclouded sky, or they float away and are merged into the long-drawn susurration of the surrounding seas. One forgets whether the continent still visible to the eastward be America or some undiscovered country; and indeed the rosy peaks of the mountains that stand up into the afterglow one hundred miles away might well be the half-fabulous Mountains of the Moon, so filmy with distance they are and so fair.

If this effect of remoteness is felt as soon as one lands at the pier of Avalon, it is greatly enhanced by every mile one puts behind him on a walking trip into the hills. Just beyond the first summit, clad with sagebrush and manzanita, all sounds of human origin are cut away. The cries of sheep may still be heard there, but chiefly one hears the strange raucous call of the raven, said to be of a species peculiar to the Channel Islands, as it plunges from crest to valley. From the little that is known about the Indians who once dwelt here, we may infer that the raven is one of the oldest inhabitants and has long attracted the attention of all who have penetrated these lonely uplands. The solitude of the district seems to be concentrated and epitomized in this black bird that floats and flaps against the blue. Its voice is the very utterance of loneliness.

Up and always upward winds the road, the path, the trail, and finally the sheep track, until one stands on the tallest hill, in reality half a mountain, and looks out to sea on every side, "ringed by the azure world." The great island stretches below him, twenty miles long and nearly half as wide, like a huge ship ploughing the sea toward Asia. The murmur of the surf, though far distant, comes distinctly to his ear, in a deeper tone than that of the wind that sweeps through the stiff branches of the holly tree at his side. The slowly crawling breakers are mere threads of white among the blue and green. Overhead arches such a bowl of flawless blue as only the ocean and the desert ever behold. The beholder on the hilltop is washed round and as it were suffused by the deep stillness, the solitude, the color, and the unbounded space. He stands in such a world of huge distances and ethereal hues as Shelley imagined for the setting of *Prometheus Unbound*. Indeed, there is only one adjective to suggest the spectacle which is all but formless and devoid of substance -the word "Shelleyan." Looking westward toward China across the thousands of tossing miles, one can fancy that he has left the solid earth behind, and that the setting sun will shine quite through him as it does through the drifting clouds far down on the western horizon.

Schoolmistress of the Village

One ancient hen she took delight to feed,
The plodding pattern of the busy dame,
Which ever and anon, impell'd by need,
Into her school, begirt with chickens, came,
Such favour did her past deportment claim;
And if neglect had lavish'd on the ground
Fragment of bread, she would collect the same:
For well she knew, and quaintly could expound,
What sin it were to waste the smallest crumb she found.

Herbs, too, she knew, and well of each could speak,
That in her garden sipp'd the silv'ry dew,
Where no vain flow'r disclos'd a gaudy streak, . . .
The tufted basil, pun-provoking thyme,
Fresh baum, and marygold of cheerful hue,
The lowly gill, that never dares to climb,
And more I fain would sing, disdaining here to rhyme.

Yet euphrasy may not be left unsung,
That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around,
And pungent radish, biting infant's tongue, . . .
And marj'ram sweet, in shepherd's posie found,
And lavender, whose pikes of azure bloom
Shall be, erewhile, in arid bundles bound,
To lurk amidst the labours of her loom,
And crown her kerchief clean with mickle rare perfume. . . .

—WILLIAM SHENSTONE. "Poems."

Rondeau

Remember me for some small thing
That hardly bears the mentioning—
Not for that pageant, splendid view,
Of certain things I hoped to do,
For that is past remembering.

Recall a way of lingering
Because I loved to hear you sing,
For saying you looked well in blue,
Remember me.

Build it no altars, never bring
The memory any offering.
Let it in flecks of shade renew
The tracery that silence drew
On a bright hour—for some such thing,
Remember me

CARLYLE W. MORGAN.

A Phonograph in the Caroline Islands

That I might obtain permanent records of their songs and incantations, I carried with me a large-sized phonograph, with all needful appliances. With much relish I anticipated the consternation of the natives when they saw and heard a box whence issued a living human voice and music played by all sorts of instruments. . . .

I made a selection of band music and several songs in English; with these I intended to charm them before requesting them to speak or sing into that embarrassing, expressionless metal horn. Experience had taught me, however, the impossibility of foretelling the fashion in which untutored minds will accept such miracles, and I was not altogether unprepared to have their bewilderment find expression in a shower of well-directed coconuts at the first bars of "Lead kindly light" or other soothing, peaceful hymns. But what was my unexpected amazement and infinite chagrin, when the audience I had gathered, displayed not the faintest interest in the performance beyond the sight of the revolution of the little wax cylinder. A living, human voice, singing a sweet English love-song, and issuing from a brass horn attached to a machine, was, to them, not half as awesome as the whirling wheels and the buzz of clock-work; some of the audience actually turned away in indifference, if not in disgust, and went off to resume their work of husking coconuts.

Completely crestfallen, I ventured to ask one man then the tune was finished what he thought of it: "An all right sort of *tom-tom*" was his careless and patronizing reply. (*Tom-tom* is an adopted word which they apply to cheap musical boxes) . . . Friedlander himself was astonished at their mortifying indifference, and suggested very justly that it was probably because the words meant nothing to them, and that the phonograph was to them only another form of hurdy-gurdy. A human voice uttering incomprehensible sounds had to them no more meaning than the beating of a tin pan.

Cast down, but not utterly discouraged, I tried a second song by a melodious female voice, but this fell just as absolutely flat as the former. As a final and desperate resource, I put on a blank roll and the recording needle, and then induced one of the youths to speak a few native words into the horn, and immediately ground off a reproduction of his very words. The effect was magical! The audience forgot to breathe in awed silence! Their eyes dilated! Their jaws fell! And they began repeating after the instrument the words of their very own language, in the boy's very own voice, now issuing from the bottom of the horn! Was the boy himself imprisoned there? For five or six seconds after the voice ceased, they remained silent, looking from one to another, and then—they burst into peals and peals of screaming laughter, clamorously and vehemently imploring me to repeat it.—From "The Island of Stone Money," by WILLIAM HENRY FURNESS 3RD.

The "Union of Extremes"

It was a marked characteristic of Wordsworth's genius to take note of small things as well as great, and yet not to lose himself in any insignificant details. The poem called *The Pilgrim's Dream*, in which there is a colloquy between a star and a glow-worm, gives evidence that the author was conscious of this breadth of interest, and, indeed, are not star and glow-worm equally beautiful and just equally wonderful, absolutely inexplicable, both of them? Some minds rise to the sublime but disdain the humble. Byron's mind was of this temper; others love humble landscape and shrink from the sublime as George Eliot did, others rise to sublimity at one time, and condescend to little things at another, as Victor Hugo does; but in Wordsworth the magnificence of Nature at once, and, as it seems, inevitably, suggests what is lowly and unobtrusive. His mind knew the "union of extremes," the "natural bond between the boldest schemes ambition frames and heart bumiliates," and it was he who told us, with profound significance, that

"Beneath stern mountains many a soft vale lies,
and lofty springs give birth to lowly streams."

The passages that prove Wordsworth's affectionate interest in places that less observant people go by without a glance are too numerous for quotation; but here in four lines is an example dear to me who know many such places:—

"Between two sister moorland rills
There is a spot that seems to lie
Sacred to flowerets of the hills,
And sacred to the sky." . . .

The sonnet on a "Highland Hut" was written because there were "gay wild flowers" on its roof, and because the smoke issuing from it shone "in the greeting of the sun's first ray." Another strong reason was because the limpid mountain rill "avoided it not."—From "Landscape," by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

Cross Lifting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CERTAIN poet said:

"If I had guessed—if I had dreamed
Its weight was meant for me,
I should have made a lighter cross
To bear up Calvary!"

Many of the human race reecho this cry! If one will look closely at the faces in a crowd there will be seen those whose tired, wan look shows plainly that they are carrying some cross, not perceptible in form or size but evident in its weight. The cross some carry is heavy, indeed. The load of woe, or care, or sadness, the weight and strain of it tells on their faces. However, there are others in the crowd, and their numbers are increasing, who have learned how to make a lighter cross. These turn cross bearing into cross lifting!

The cross, symbolic of Christian faith, had its counterfeit in wood, and in ancient times was an instrument of punishment. Today this type of punishment is extinct. No longer does humanity carry a heavy cross of wood; but it bears a cross equally heavy and just as scourging. This latter cross, formed and weighted by human belief and opinion, can be discarded even if it does seem to be part of personal experience.

The members of the human race are prone to take up crosses which do not belong to them, to carry unnecessary burdens, to cling to useless baggage. Christian Science teaches how to unloose material fetters, how to throw off the yoke of bondage, how to turn cross bearing into cross lifting—subjection into dominion.

Is this really possible? some may ask. Others may wonder just how it is to be accomplished. Christian Science proves the truth of its statements by demonstration. It declares that God made man Godlike, and endowed him with freedom, dominion, good—all in accord with the record of spiritual creation contained in the first chapter of Genesis. How could God create anything unlike Himself? And He made all that was made. "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." To learn to unsee any reality in matter is the greatest need of mankind. Men must see God's work. Behold, it is very good!

Belief in a power apart from God and that intelligence is in matter are two of the world's heaviest crosses. Fear, discouragement, limitation, disease—discord of all kinds—how they weigh one down! If their weight should become insupportable, try using a cushion—the cushion of gratitude. Use it through love for God and man; and observe how soon the cross becomes lighter.

"Love makes all burdens light," Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 133). Everyone is privileged to learn this for himself. Suppose the cross appears to be some form of physical disorder. Perhaps this particular cross has been a load of suffering for some time, and some false belief has decreed freedom impossible. If this were true, or disease were real, things would be in a sad state. However, discord, including sickness, is illusion, a dream which can be ended. God's power and presence understood leave no place for evil to operate or exist. Love for God, kept active, brings practical proof of God's presence and power.

After a day of heavy cross bearing over a rugged trail, a certain student of Christian Science discerned at the midnight hour the lesson of extremity. The truth of man's unity with God had been declared over and over again. Yet the cross continued to weigh heavily. How real error seemed in its aggressiveness! Suddenly there came these words written by Mrs. Eddy (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 397; Poems, p. 12):

"I kiss the cross, and wake to know
A world more bright."

Kiss the cross? came the aggressive query! How impossible! error argued.

Since the right idea is always at hand—a mighty weapon in the warfare for spiritual dominion—this right idea brought the light that in reality there is no cross, and that with God's ever presence and infinity realized this dream would end. Doubt, fear, dismay, were exchanged for love for God and man, and then came the awakening. That cross was truly a blessing in disguise because it taught the way to turn cross bearing into cross lifting. And freedom was experienced immediately.

It is not difficult after awakening from an unpleasant sleeping dream to throw off vivid memories of it. What a sense of freedom comes when one realizes that after all it was only a dream! So, too, with the waking dream, no matter how hard or heavy its supposititious crosses. They can be eased through gratitude until the dream ends, until one learns that it is not a hardship to kiss a cross which scourges one into knowing God better; nor an insurmountable task either, to awake and find the world of reality.

Let each who desires good endeavor to bestow blessings, and make cross lifting his avocation. The brotherly love of true Christianity is cross lifting exemplified!

Arab Rule in Andalusia

From the end of the eighth century, when the Moorish boundaries took a tolerably final shape, to the time of the advance of the Christian kingdoms in the eleventh century, the division between the Christian north and the Moslem south may be roughly placed at the great range of mountains called the Sierra Guadarrama, which runs in a north-easterly direction from Coimbra in Portugal to Zaragoza, from which the Ebro may be taken as a rough boundary. The Moors thus enjoyed the fertile valleys of the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Guadalquivir — the very name of which bears witness to its Arab owners, for Guadalquivir is a corruption of the Arabic Wady-l-kebir, or the "Great River"—besides possessing the famous cities of Andalusia, the wealth and commerce and climatic advantages of which had been celebrated since Roman times. . . .

In the two-thirds of the peninsula thus marked off by nature for their habitation, which the Arabs always called "Andalus," and we shall call Andalusia, to distinguish it from the entire peninsula, the Moors organized that wonderful kingdom of Cordova which was the marvel of the Middle Ages, and which, when all Europe was plunged in barbaric ignorance and strife, alone held the torch of learning and civilization bright and shining before the Western world. It must not be supposed that the Moors, like the barbarian hordes who preceded them, brought desolation and tyranny in their wake. On the contrary, never was Andalusia so mildly, justly, and wisely governed as by her Arab conquerors.

Where they got their talent for administration it is hard to say, for they came almost direct from the Arabian deserts, and the rapid tide of victories had left them little leisure to acquire the art of managing foreign nations. Some of their counsellors were Greeks and Spaniards, but this does not explain the problem; for these same counsellors were unable to produce similar results elsewhere, and all the administrative talent of Spain had not sufficed to make the Gothic domination tolerable to its subjects. Under the Moors, on the other hand, the people were on the whole contented. . . .

Religion was, indeed, the smallest difficulty which the Moors had to contend with at the outset, though it became troublesome afterward. The Spaniards were as much pagan as Christian; the new creed promulgated by Constantine had made little impression among the general mass of the population, who were still predominately Roman. What they wanted was, not a creed, but the power to live their lives in peace and prosperity. This their Moorish masters gave them. . . .

As far as the vanquished were concerned, we have seen that the conquest of Andalusia by the Arabs was on the whole a benefit. It did away with the over-grown estates of the great nobles and churchmen, and converted them into small proprietorships; it removed the heavy burdens of the middle classes, and restricted taxation to the test-tax per poll levied on unbelievers, and the land tax levied equally on Moslem and Christian; it induced a wide-spread emancipation of slaves, and a radical improvement in the condition of the unemancipated, who now became almost independent farmers in the service of their non-agricultural Mohammedan masters. — STANLEY LANE-POOLE, in "The Moors in Spain."

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OUTLOOK FOR RAILROADS IS ENCOURAGING

Remarkably Successful in Effecting Operating Economies

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—If the railways can recoup half of the traffic lost since 1929, they will be able, in view of operating economies effected in the last two years, to earn more than they did in the palmy days of 1929, according to an estimate prepared by Mr. W. W. Colpitts, prominent railway expert.

Mr. Colpitts, who presented his estimates in an address before a meeting of the Security Owners Association last night, said, furthermore, that it was not too great a stretch of the imagination to assume that railway traffic would return halfway back to the 1929 volume "before very long." The speaker is a member of the engineering firm of Coverdale & Colpitts, which has taken a prominent part in railway reorganizations in recent years.

With half the lost traffic restored, Mr. Colpitts estimated that the country's railroads could earn in a year aggregate net operating income of $1,311,000,000, compared with $1,275,000,000 which they actually earned in 1929. His estimate gave effect to the increased freight rates which went into effect in January, but did not take into consideration the 10 per cent wage cut which took effect Feb. 1.

"The railroad managements in the last two years," he said, "have made heroic efforts to effect operating economies and reduce expenses, and they have been astonishingly successful."

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.24	Last Mar.23
1181	Am T&T	117¾	115	115½	117⅝
10	Amoskeag	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
8	Big Sanf pf	70	70	70	..
10	Con Sec	1	1	1	..
16	E G&F pf	59½	59	59	59
35	E Mass pf	5	5	5	..
100	E Mass A	.96	.96	.96	..
114	Edison Elec	186½	184½	184½	187
20	Gen Capital	16	16	16	..
100	Jenk Tel	.60	.60	.60	..
50	Mass Util	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
30	Mergenthal	39½	39½	39½	39¼
196	NE Tel	106¼	105½	105½	108½
100	No Butte	.35	.35	.35	.32
10	Pocahontas	8	8	8	..
100	Reece Fold	1¼	1	1	..
400	Shawmut	7¼	6¼	6¼	..
10	Swift & Co	17½	17½	17½	..
50	Uni Found	1½	1½	1½	..
245	Uni Shoe	39⅞	39¼	39¼	39½
115	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
200	Utah	.35	.35	.35	.35
10	Util Eq pf	47	47	47	47¼
55	War Bros	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛

BONDS

$2000	Chi Jct 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	..
10000	E Prus Pw	25	25	25	..
3000	E Mass 4½s	29½	29½	29½	..
2000	E Mass 5s	30	30	30	31
2700	E Mass 6s	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	..

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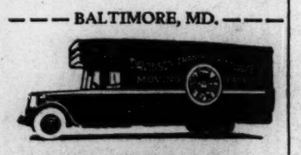

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany FWP 6s '48	40	40
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	25	24½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	22	20½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	21½	21
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	85¼	85
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	78¾	78½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	37¼	37⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	68¾	68¾
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	73½	70
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Smelting 5s '47	89¼	88
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101	101
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	103½	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102½	102
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	100⅛	99⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	100	99⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	10	10
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68¾	68
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	58	57
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87½	87
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90¼	90
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	81¼	81¼
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	18	18
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	60⅝	60½
All Refining deb 5s '37	93¼	93¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	82¾	82
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	76	76
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	80½	79¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	45	42¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	61	60
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	75	74
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	67½	66¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102½	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅜	103½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	95½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	93¼	93
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	68	68
Boston & Maine 5s '55	68	68
Boston & Maine 5s '67	70	70
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104½	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89¾	89¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	76	76
Buff R & P 4½s '57	50¼	50¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	81⅜	81⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	80¾	80¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86⅞	86⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	87	86½
Can North 4½s '35	91½	91½
Can North deb 6½s '46	100	100
Can North deb 7s '40	98½	98¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	63¾	63½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	78½	78½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76¾	75
Can Pacific 5s '44	83½	83½
Can Pacific 5s '54	79¼	79¼
Cen District Tel 5s	102¼	101½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82¼	81
Cen Pacific 5s '60	75⅞	75⅞
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	5	5
Ches Corp 5s '47	60¼	59¾
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	88⅞	88½
Ches & O son 5s '39	100½	100½
Ches & O 4½s B	83¼	83¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	80⅞	80⅞
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	88	88
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100⅛	100½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	50	48½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	61	61
Chicago M&StP 4½s rets E '89	70	70
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7⅝	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	33¾	33
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	39	39
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	27	26¾
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	82	82
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	57	56½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	48½	48½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	35½	35
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	30¼	30¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	92	92
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	72	72
Childs Co 5s '43	23	20
Chile Copper 5s '47	57⅛	57
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91	91
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	78	78
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93¼	93⅛
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	65	65
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	81¼	81¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	87⅛	87½
Comm'l Cable 5s '97	103	103
Con Gas 4½s '51	95	94½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104¾	104½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100½	100¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	13¼	13
Container Corp 6s '46	30½	30
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	75½	75
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	60	59
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	24	24
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84¼	84¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91½	91½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	59	59
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	29	28¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	37	37
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	93	93
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅞	101⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100½	100½
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	80	80
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	80½	80¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96¼
East Jer 6s	88¼	88¼
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	45	45
Erie RR ref 5s '67	37⅞	37½
Erie RR gen lien	54	51½
Erie R Rgen 5s '75	37½	37⅛
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99½	99½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	72¾	72¾
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	95
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	102
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	54	54
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¾	2¾
Goodrich 6s '45	45½	45
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75	75
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79	78
Gould Coupler 6s '40	25	24⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95¼	95⅛
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98¼	98⅛
Great Northern 4¼s '61	80½	80½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	92	91
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	35	35
Har Riv Pc 4s	83	83
Houston Oil 5½s '40	53	53
Hudson Coal 5s '62	33	32
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	62⅛	62
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85	84½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅝	102½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	53	53
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40¾	40¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	40	40
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	41¼	40
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98½	98½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	81⅞	81
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	48	48
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44½	44
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	29	27½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	28¼	26½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	54½	54
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54½	54
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	42	40¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	73	72
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60	59
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	32	32
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54½	54
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	38	38⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	45	45
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	40	38
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	54	54
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	66¼	65¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	86	86
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	50	50
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	68	68
Kings Co Lt 5s '54	101¾	101¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70	70
Leclede Gas 5½s D	70¾	70½
L'Autaro 6s '54	11½	10
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	51½	51½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	92	92
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45	44
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	99	97½
L&N uni 4s '40	88¾	88¾
L&N 1st 5s '37	96	96
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	73½	73½
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	82⅞	82⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	40	40
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	90	90
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	70	70
Meade 6s '45 ww	49½	49½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	93	93
Metro Water 5½s '50	46	46
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	95½	95½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	74	73¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	45	45
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	30¼	30
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	48	47½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	46¼	45½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	46¼	46¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	46½	46
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	31	30
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	93½	93½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	82½	82½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	75	75
Mt Fuel 5s	95	95
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94½	94¼
Nat Steel 5s	78½	78½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	77¾	77¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	74½	74½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	97¼	97¼
NYC&HR 4s '42	82½	82½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	75
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	73¼	73¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	90	90
NYC&HR 4½s N	86	86
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	70	69¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	91	91
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	66	66
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34¼	33½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	35½	35
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	61¼	60¾
NY Dock Co 5s '38	38½	37½
NY Edison 5s '44	102¾	101½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109¾	109⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	61	61
NY NH&H 4½s '67	71½	71½
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	93	93
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	37	35
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	44	43½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	53⅞
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95½	95
NY Steam Corp 5s '56 wi	94½	94½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100½	99⅞
Niag Share 5½s '50	69	69
North Am Co 5s '61	86¾	86½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	86¼	86
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	87	87
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58	58
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78½	77
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84½	84
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97	96½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	104¼	104¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	94¾	94¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	79½	79½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	43½	40
Paramount Pub 5½s '51	87	86
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	49¾	47
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87½	87½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	67¾	67¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81¼	81¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	57¼	57
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	80	80
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97¼	97¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	44	44
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100¼	100¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	53½	53½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	59	58¼
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	75	75
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	26½	26
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91¾	91¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	97¾	96¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	73½	73½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	69½	69½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	74	73
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	58	58
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	69	69
St Louis RM&Jac 5s '55	40	40
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	25	24
StL ouis & SF 4½s '78	19¾	19¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	31	30⅝
St Louis SW 2d 4s '89	47	46¾
St Louis SW con 4s '32	82½	81½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	48	45
StP M&M con 6s '33	99⅞	99⅝
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	12½	12
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	16	16
Shell Pipe 5s '52	67½	66
Shell Union 5s '47	63¾	62
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	63	62
Shubert Theater 6s '42	3	3
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	94	94
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	36⅜	36⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	90	89¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93½	92½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97½	97¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	93¾	93¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57¼	57
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	87½	86½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	64	64
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	64	64
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	79	79
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	79¼	78¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	38
Southern Ry con 5s '94	80	80
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	49	49
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	101½
Spokane I R 5s '55	27	26
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91½	91¼
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	75	75
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	92	92
Texas Corp 5s '44	78¼	76½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	65½	65½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	67½	67½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	64	64
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47¾	47¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	36½	35
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	65	65
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅝	100⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92½	92½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	82	82
Union Pacific 5s	99	99
United Biscuit 6s '42	99	99
US Rubber Co 5s '47	37½	37
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	33	31½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	5	5
Virginia Ry 5s '62	89	88½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99¾	99¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8½	8½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	73½	73½
Walworth 6s '45	18	18
Warner Co 6s '44 xw	65	65
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	25	25
Warren Bros 6s '41	35½	34
Washington W P 5s '39	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100½	100½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
Western Electric 5s '44	99½	99⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	57½	57½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	98	98
Western Pacific 5s A '46	41¼	41¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	66½	66
Western Union col 5s '38	83½	83½
Western Union 6½s '36	88	88
Western Union 5s '50	63	61¾
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	59	59
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84⅞	84⅞
Wis Cen 1st 4s '49	34	33
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68¾	68½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar.24	Last Mar.23
3½s '47	99.29	99.26	99.27	99.28
1st 4¼s '47	100.10	100.8	100.8	100.11
4th 4¼s '38	100.27	100.23	100.25	100.26
US 3s '55	90.5	89.31	89.31	90.5
US 3½s '49	92.4	92.1	92.4	92.4
US 3½s '43 Mar.	95.16	95.3	95.6	95.16
US 3½s '43 June	95.16	95.7	95.7	95.16
US 3½s '47	94.24	94.14	94.18	94.30
US 3½s '56	97.24	97.16	97.22	97.25
US 4s '54	100.20	100	100.8	100.18
US 4¼s '52	103	102.26	102.26	102.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	36½	36⅜		
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	81	80		
Akersehus 5s '63	61¼	61½		
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8	7½		
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	7½	7½		
Antioquia 7s A '45	10	10		
Antioquia 7s B '45	9	9		
Antioquia 7s C '45	10	10		
Antioquia III 7s '57	7¾	7¾		
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	47	47		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	82¾	81½		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	81½	81½		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	82¾	80⅜		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	82	81½		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	81	81		
Australia 4½s '56	74½	74½		
Australia 5s '55	88⅝	88⅝		
Australia 5s '57	89	88⅜		
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	28½	28½		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87¾	87		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	93¾	93½		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99¼	99		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	23	22¾		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	25	25		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	34	34		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	33	33		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	31	30		
Bogota (City) 8s '45	9¼	9		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5¾	5¾		
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102⅝	102⅝		
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	22	22		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	23½	23⅛		
Brazil 6½s '27-57	23½	23		
Brazil (US) 8s '41	25½	25½		
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	19½	19½		
Bremen 7s '35	37	35		
Brisbane 6s '50	52¾	52		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	22½	22		
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30¾	30¾		
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	31	31		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14	13		
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93	93		
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79¾	79½		
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	95¾	95¼		
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	16	16		
Chile (Bank) 6s '41	13¼	13¼		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	13½	13¾		
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	28	28		
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	15¾	15¾		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12¾	12¼		
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	34¼	34¼		
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	19	18½		
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	21½	21		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	25	24¾		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	25	24		
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	69	69		
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	40	39		
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¾	39½		
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10¼	10		
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	99½	99½		
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	69¼	68¾		
Denmark (King) 5s '42	84¼	84		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	6¾	6¾		
Duke Price Power 6s '66	75½	75½		
Dutch El 6s '47	90½	90		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	51¼	51¼		
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	83½	83½		
Frankfort 6½s '53	23¾	23½		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	117	114¾		
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	33¾	33¾		
German 7s '49	58	57½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	37	37		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	35¼	34½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	35½	35¾		
Germ Cen Agr 6s '58	36¾	36		
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	24½	24½		
Germ El Pow 5½s	33	32		
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	32¾	32		
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	43¾	43⅝		
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	35¾	35		
Greek 6s '68	30½	30		
Greek 7s '64	41	40¾		
Hansa 6s '39 ww	15½	15½		
Helsingfors 6½s '60	48	48		
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	23¾	23¾		
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	26¼	26¼		
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	90	90		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	72	72		
Italy (King) 7s '51	90½	90¼		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	44½	44½		
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	55	54⅞		
Jap (Im Govt) 5½s '65	60¼	60¼		
Jap (Im Govt) 6½s '54	69½	69		
Yugoslavia Bk 7s '37	38½	38		
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	23½	22		
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102½	102½		
Medellin 6½s '54	12	12		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	67¾	67		
New South Wales 5s '57	55	53½		
New South Wales 5s '58	54¾	53½		
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101½	101¼		
North German Lloyd 6s '47	29½	29½		
Norway (King) 5½s '65	78	78		
Norwegian El 5½s '57	62	62		
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	51¾	51¾		
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	57	57		
Oslo G&E 5s '63	71¼	71¼		
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	61½	61½		
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103	102¾		
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	96¼	96¼		
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6	5⅞		
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	6	6		
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	10½	10¾		
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	57¼	57¼		
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	57	56¾		
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	59¾	58½		
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	9¾	9½		
Prague (City) 7½s '52	58½	58½		
Prussia 6½s '51	28	28		
Prussia 6s '52	28	27½		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	33	33		
Rhinelbe 7s '48	30	30		
Rime Steel Corp 7s '55	36¾	36		
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	10¾	10¾		
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	12	12		
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	9	8		
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	11½	11½		
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	10	10		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	71½	70½		
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	87¼	87¼		
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	69	67¼		
Roumania 7s '59	47	47		
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	88	88		
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	40	40		
Sao Paulo (Stzae) 8s '50	18¾	18¾		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	23½	23		
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	39	38		
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	38	38		
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62

PRICES SLIP OFF AGAIN IN SLOW MARKET

Stocks Close Easy With Small Net Losses Prevailing

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP) — Stocks closed today, with small net losses scattered through the leading issues.

An early rally in oil shares failed to hold, and gains ranging from a fraction to more than a point in that group were surrendered. Trading was marked by typical preholiday dullness, volume being well under 1,000,000 shares.

American Telephone, Proctor & Gamble and National Biscuit lost more than a point, while General Motors dipped under 17 to a new low. U. S. Steel, du Pont, American Can and Allied Chemical showed little change.

Standards of New Jersey and California sold up more than a point during the temporary morning upturn, and fractional advances in the oil group were numerous for a time.

The advance of 15 cents a barrel in crude prices in the Midcontinent area, posted by Continental Oil, was apparently to be followed by other producers generally, and represented the first upturn since November. Further firmness in gasoline prices was forecast as a result, and the general petroleum outlook was regarded as reassuring, in view of the approach of the season of haevy gasoline consumption, and the recent improvement in control of the volume of refining.

Copper Metal Lower

While petroleum prices stiffened, however, copper was again heavy. Copper Exporters, Inc., reduced its price at European base ports ⅛ of a cent to 6¼ cents a pound. This reduction, however, merely amounted to official recognition of the conditions recently prevailing in the export market.

Southern Pacific's February net operating income statement, showing a deficit of $402,557, contrasted with a balance of $411,825 in the like month of last year, was a little disappointing, after the improvement reported by such roads as Union Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio. Opinion prevailed in Wall Street, however, that recent railway revenues had been somewhat more satisfactory than expected at the start of the year. Some roads are rumored to have dropped or altered plans for requesting aid from the Deconstruction Corporation finding that their needs will be substantially less than anticipated.

Bond Market Quiet

Activity in the bond market dwindled somewhat today, and prices generally were in the easy category.

The United States Government list, after a number of days of steady advances, gave ground moderately although the Libertys maintained a comparatively steady tone.

Some dealers predicted interest in listed loans would continue to wane until the tax legislation problems at Washington are finally settled. Many investors, it was said, were postponing further commitments because of the present national budget uncertainty.

There was an extremely irregular trend to railroad mortgages. Softness was exhibited by some liens of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific, and Alleghany Corporation. Declines, however, were usually confined to fractions.

The utilities and industrials were mixed. Firmness was shown by American Telephone 5s of 1965, Consolidated Gas 5½s, North American 5s, Sinclair Oil 6½s and International 5s. On the other hand, International Telephone debenture 5s eased as did Armour & Co 4½s and Dodge Brothers 6s.

Steadiness was displayed by a number of foreign issues. Kreuger & Toll 5s gained moderately, and advances were recorded by German Government 7s and 5½s, British 5½s and Japanese 5½s. The Argentines, under pressure for the last few days, showed some resisting tendencies.

DIVIDENDS

Medusa Portland Cement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, placing the issue on a $1 annual basis, compared with $1.60 previously. Dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Electric Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record April 5

Peoples National Bank, New York, declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50, placing the stock on a $10 annual basis. Previously the stock was on a $12 annual basis. Dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

American Shipbuilding Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable May 2 to stock of record April 15

Corn Products Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable April 30 to stock of record April 4.

Metal Package Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Bon Ami Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the Class A stock, payable April 30 to stock of record April 15 and 50 cents on the Class B, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

The Reading Company declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable May 12 to stock of record April 14. Three months ago the company paid 50 cents, previous to which the stock was on a $4 annual basis.

Public Utility Earnings

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

	1932	1931
Feb gross	$805,907	$894,397
Net aft txs	368,600	427,360
Surp aft chgs	83,058	134,717
2 mos gross	1,657,738	1,857,143
Net aft txs	759,984	877,885
Surp aft chgs	183,797	291,816

MARKET STREET RAILWAY

	1932	1931
Feb gross	$634,402	$668,931
Bal aft ord tx†	76,913	92,870
Surp aft chgs*	28,636	41,002
12 mos gross	8,484,766	9,093,431
Bal aft ord tx†	1,250,486	1,355,945
Surp aft chgs*	648,622	710,679

*Before depreciation and federal taxes. †Includes other income.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW JERSEY

	1932	1931
February gross	$10,846,210	$11,595,097
Bal af txs & depcn	3,773,946	3,915,726
Sur af chgs	2,564,380	2,631,704
12 months gross	135,808,426	138,547,824
Bal af txs & depcn	45,386,539	44,162,398
Sur af chgs	30,673,653	30,823,973

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 24	Mar. 23
3	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	400	3	3	3	
8¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
30⅝	24	2	Adams Millis	400	27	27	27	27½
13	10¾	1	Addressograph	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
3½	2¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
16½	12⅝	1.00	Affiliated Prod	400	13⅜	13¼	13¼	14
62½	48	4½‡	Air Reduction	1400	56	55½	55⅝	56
16⅝	11¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2100	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14½
3½	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1000	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7⅛	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3
6¼	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
13	10	..	Alleghany Steel	40	12	10	12	..
87½	63½	6‡	Allied Chem	8500	78½	76⅝	77	77½
10	7½	1	Alpha PortCem	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
14⅜	13	2	Amerada	200	14½	14	14⅛	..
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	6	6	6	..
18½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	400	13⅜	13⅜	13½	14⅜
15½	12	1.00	Am Brake S&F	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
73⅞	54½	5†	Am Can	23800	65½	64¾	64½	65¾
7¾	6	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
39⅞	25	7	Am Car & F pf	120	28½	28	28	28
37½	30	3†	Am Chicle	100	34	34	34	..
6	5	..	Am Colortype	100	5	5	5	..
10½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	4000	10½	10	10	10¾
10½	6½	..	Am European	1200	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
9¼	5¾	..	Am & For Pow	2400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
33	15¼	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	16	16	16	..
38½	17¼	7	Am & For Pow 7	100	17½	17	17	17½
17¼	7½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9
12	8	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	11	11	11	11½
21¾	12	2	Am Ice	400	19	18¾	19	19¼
8½	5	..	Am International	700	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅝
44¾	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	400	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
16⅛	13	1	Am Metal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
16⅛	13	1	Am Power & Lt	1200	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
58	48⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	46½	46	46	47½
49¾	38¼	5	Am P&L pf A	100	36¼	36	36	..
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	1100	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅜
13	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	10	9¾	9⅞	10
18⅜	12⅜	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	3400	13⅜	12½	12½	13
86	55	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	57	57	57	58¼
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6½
36¾	33¼	2½‡	Am Stores	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	..
88⅛	67½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	72¾	72¾	72¾	..
137⅛	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	31200	117½	115¼	115⅞	116¾
34½	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	700	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	29¼
70	70	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	70	70	70	..
5⅝	3	..	Ab Woolen	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
30⅛	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	24½	23½	23½	24½
3⅜	2	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
22⅜	19⅛	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	23	22⅜	23	..
13⅜	8⅝	..	Anaconda Cop	3000	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅜
17½	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	16	16	16	16
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	400	40	39½	39½	39
3	1	..	Armour Ill A	200	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
1⅜	½	..	Armour Ill B	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14¼	6⅞	..	Armour Ill pf	100	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11¾
3	1⅜	..	Arnold Constable	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	5	5	5	..
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	3400	75	72⅜	73¼	75
88	76½	5	Atchison pf	100	79	79	79	79
41½	25¼	4	Atl Coast Line	1000	25¼	25	25	25½
22½	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1000	12	11	11⅛	11
79½	72¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	72¼	72	72	73
151¼	83¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	4600	87¼	84½	85¾	85¼
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	100	6	6	6	..
28½	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	19	18	19	19
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15
41½	27	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅜
99	85	6½	Bamberger pf	20	85	85	85	..
5⅜	4	..	Barnsdall A	2100	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
41½	39½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	35
18⅜	10¼	1	Bendix Aviation	400	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅜
24½	19½	2	Best & Co	1100	20¼	20	20½	20¼
24⅜	15⅛	.60	Bethlehem Steel	1000	18⅞	18½	18½	19⅜
74	60	7	Beth Steel pf	200	50⅜	50¼	50¼	50
22¼	13½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	13⅝	13¼	13½	13½
	⅜	½	Booth Fisheries	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
43¼	34¾	3†	Borden	2400	39¼	38⅜	38½	38⅝
12⅜	9	1	Borg Warner	1000	9⅞	9¾	9¾	10
1⅛	½	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	½	½	½	¾
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	10	9	8⅛	9	8⅞
1	½	..	Brockway	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	2400	48⅞	45¾	46½	46⅞
78⅜	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	74	73½	73½	73½
88½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	83½	38½	83¾	..
3	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	1¼	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3¾	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
14	10	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	10	10	10	..
4½	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	8040	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
3½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	400	10⅞	10¾	10¾	..
4⅝	3⅛	..	Butterick	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
19	10½	..	Byers	1160	15	15	15	15
4	2⅞	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
20⅝	10⅝	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4100	14⅜	14	14⅛	14¼
8⅛	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	8500	35⅛	34	34¼	34½
21	19½	7	Case Thresh pf	40	56	56	56	..
15	10¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	10½	10½	10½	10½
6¼	5	..	Century Ribbon	100	5	5	5	5½
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	700	10½	10	10¼	10½
15½	11⅜	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	11	11	11	..
7	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	3400	7	6¼	6½	..
20⅜	13	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	14	14	14	14
31½	18	2½	Ches & Ohio	3400	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	19⅞
2	1½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2	2	2	2
15½	9⅞	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	10⅜	10	10¼	10⅜
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2	2	2	2⅛
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	1100	7	7⅛	7⅛	8
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	16	16	16	..
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
17½	7	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
27½	14⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	14⅛	14½	14½	15¼
8½	7	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8	8	8	..
15¾	10¼	1	Chrysler	2300	11½	10⅝	10⅝	11½
28½	25	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	300	25½	25¼	25½	25¾
2½	⅝	..	City Stores	700	¾	⅝	¾	¾
4½	2A‡	..	City Stores A	30	4	4	4	4½
8⅜	6	..	Clark Equipment	100	8	8	8	..
33½	26½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	500	27	26¾	26⅞	27¼
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	500	8	7¾	7¾	..
12⅜	8½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	8¾	8½	8½	..
11	8	4	Colo & So 1pf	500	11	10¼	11	9¾
5	5	4	Colo & So 2pf	100	5	5	5	..
16⅛	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	6800	10⅝	13¼	13⅜	13¾
7⅛	7⅛	..	Colum Pic VCT	1100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	5400	35¾	33½	33½	35
11	8½	1	Comm Credit	230	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
68⅞	56	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	65	64	64	..
27⅞	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	21⅜	21¼	21½	21⅜
77	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	70	70	70	..
18¼	7¼	.60	Comm Solvents	1400	8¼	8	8	8½
47⅞	33⅜	.30	Conwilth & So	5400	3½	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
68½	59	6	Conwilth &S 6pf	100	62½	62½	62½	63
11⅜	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	700	9⅞	9½	9½	..
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	4800	62¾	61½	62	62½
95	89	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94	93½	94	93
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	100	9¼	9¼	9½	9½
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
47¾	40	2	Cont Baking pf	100	42½	42½	42½	..
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	900	39	38⅝	38⅝	38
25½	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	21	20½	20½	..
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
7	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	21700	7	6⅜	6½	6¼
	⅜	..	Cont Shares	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
47¾	37	3	Corn Products	1300	43½	43	43	43¼
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
23	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	21	21	21	21½
19½	19¼	..	Crex Carpet	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
15⅞	12	1.20	Crown Cork & S	100	13	13	13	..
4¾	2⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	32	32	32	..
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	34¼	34½	34½	34½
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	200	22½	22½	22½	23¼
2¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
19	13¾	..	Hahn D S pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
11½	9	1.20	Hall Printing	1400	10	9	9¾	10
1½	⅞	..	Hartman Corp B	100	1½	1⅛	1⅛	..
10	7¼	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
1½	1	..	Hayes Body	100	1	1	1	1⅛
95	90	7	Hercules Powd pf	90	90	90	90	91
83	73½	6	Hershey Choc	400	79	78	78	78¾
82	73½	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	79	79	79	78½
7¾			Hoe & Co	100	1	1	1	..
11⅜	10	1	Holland Furnace	100	10	10	10	10
130⅛	110	7.80†	Homestake M	100	123	123	123	..
4	2½	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
24⅜	16½	..	Houston Oil	1100	22	20½	20½	19¾
11⅞	3½	..	Houston Oil new	500	4½	4¼	4¼	4
57½	53	4.30	Household Fin pf	300	53¾	53	53	54
70¾	33¾	3½	Hudson & Man	1300	35½	33¾	33¾	36
67⅞	48¼	..	Hud & Man pf	100	47½	47½	47½	48
11⅝	5⅛	..	Hudson Motor	1100	6	6	6	6
5¾	3	..	Hupp Motors	300	3¼	3	3	3¼
18¼	9½	..	Ill Central	8300	14½	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
1⅜	⅞	..	Indian Motor	200	1	1	1	..
38¾	23½	4	Indus Rayon	900	23½	23	31½	32
38½	27½	3	Ingersoll-Rand	100	29	28	31⅜	38¼
34	19	1	Inland Steel	100	19	19	19	..
4½	3¾	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
14⅜	5½	..	Interboro Rap T	200	11	11	11	11½
117	90¾	6‡	Int Business M	500	104	103½	103½	105½
4½	3½	40	Int Carriers	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
18½	13⅝	2	Int Cement	600	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
1⅞	⅝	..	Int Combustion	400	1	1	1	1½
29¾	20¾	1.00	Int Harvester	1300	21½	20¾	21¼	21¾
108	88	7	Int Harvester pf	100	90½	90	90	99
11⅜	8¾	2a*	Int Hydrosize	1900	8¾	8½	9⅞	10⅝
24½	8½	4	Int Match pf	3400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
4	2½	..	Int Mere Marine	300	2¾	2½	2½	2½
9¼	7¼	..	Int Nickel	4500	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
17¾	11	..	Int Salt	200	12¾	12	12	12½
10	6¾	.60	Int Tea	100	7½	7½	7½	..
6¾	3½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	1000	3⅞	3	3⅛	3⅜
4½	2½	..	Newton Steel	200	3¼	3	3	3¼
38¾	24½	..	NY Central	10700	28½	27¼	28	28
9½	4	..	NY Chi & StL	300	6	6	6	..
15⅝	6¼	..	NY C & StL pf	100	10	7½	7½	..
125	105	5	NY Dock	50	100	100	100	107
2	1⅝	..	NY Investors	300	1½	1½	1½	..
31½	17⅝	..	NY NH& H	1400	22¾	21½	21½	23
78⅝	50	7	NY N H & H pf	200	50	50	50	51½
8¾	6¼	..	NY Ont & W	800	8	7⅜	7½	8
6¼	4	..	NY Shipbldg	200	4	4	4	4¼
64¾	49	7	NY Shipbldg pf	40	49½	49½	49¼	..
109½	102	7	NY Steam 7%	50	108	108	108	108
17⅞	12⅜	2	Noranda M	1700	16½	15¾	15¾	16
2½	1	..	Norfolk & South	100	1	1	1	..
131	111	10	Norfolk & West	300	113	112	112	113¼
78	67½	4	Norfolk & W pf	50	76	76	76	76½
40	29	10a	North American	14700	33⅞	33	33½	34
4¼	2¾	..	No Am Aviation	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
86½	80	6	No Am Edison pf	100	80½	80½	80¼	..
23¼	14⅜	3	Northern Pacific	1700	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	15½
1¾	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	200	1½	1½	1½	..
7⅜	5	..	Ohio Oil	5700	7¼	6⅝	7	6⅝
2	1	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1	1	1	1
3	1	..	Oliver F E pf	100	3	3	3	3
4¾	1½	..	Omnibus	1000	4	4	4	..
22½	16½	2	Otis Elevator	1700	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	..
14	8	..	Otis Steel pf	80	9	9	9	9
27	20	2	Owens Ill Glass	300	24	23½	23½	24
37	32½	2	Pacific Gas&El	600	34¼	33½	34	34½
16¼	8	..	Pacific Mills	10	8½	8½	8½	..
104¾	83½	7	Pacific TelGTel	200	95¾	95¾	95¾	96
3¼	2½	..	Packard Motor	3000	3	3⅛	3¼	3½
8	3¾	..	Panhandle pf	20	5	5	5	5
11½	6½	..	Paramount Pub	4500	7½	7½	7½	7½
1	½	..	Pathe Exchange	200	½	½	½	½
5¾	1¾	..	Pathe Exch A	200	3½	3½	3½	..
33¾	23	1	Penick & Ford	600	26½	26	26½	26¾
34½	20¼	2.40	Penney (JC)	3400	32½	32	33½	33½
91	80	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	88	88	88	88
23⅜	16½	2	Pennsylvania RR	4400	17¾	16½	16½	16⅞
101	88	8	Peoples GasL&C	1100	90½	89	89½	90½
17¼	6	..	Pere Marq pf	40	9	9	9	9
19	8½	..	Pere Marq ppf	30	11	11	11	11
4⅞	3	..	Petroleum	3100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
8¼	5½	..	Phelps Dodge	400	9¾	8½	9	6
41	35½	3	Phila Co 6%	100	40	40	40	..
5½	3	..	Phila & Reading	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
6¼	4	..	Phillips Pet	4400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
41	35	6	Pierce-Arrow pf	100	35	35	35	..
1	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	300	¾	¾	¾	..
7½	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
1¼	⅜	..	Pierce Pet	400	1	½	½	..
22½	19¾	2	Pillsbury Flour	1400	20	19¾	19¾	20½
40	30	7	Pitts United pf	40	36	35½	35½	..
9	4½	..	Postal Tel pf	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	6
7½	4½	..	Prairie Oil&Gas	1400	8½	8	8	8½
9¾	6½	..	Prairie Pipe Line	8100	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
42¾	33¾	2.40	Procter & Gam	4700	34½	33¾	33¾	34½
103	83½	5	Procter & G pf	10	83½	83½	83½	83¾
60	48½	3.48	Public Service	400	55	54¾	54¾	54½
25	15¾	3	Pullman	1900	19¼	18½	18½	19½
	⅜	..	Punta Alegre Sug	300	½			
5½	3⅞	..	Pure Oil	1600	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
15⅞	10¾	2	Purity Bakeries	400	13¼	12½	13¼	12¾
10¾	5¼	..	Radio Corp Amer	3700	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
18⅞	9⅞	..	Radio pf B	400	12½	12	12	12½
7	2¾	..	Radio-Keith-O	300	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	..
11⅜	9	1	Raybestos Man	200	9½	9	9	9½
5½	2¼	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	4	4	4	4
16	10	..	Real Silk H pf	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
4	3	..	Reis & Co pf	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
13½	12	..	Rem Rand 1pf	200	13½	12	13	..
6½	4¼	..	Republic I & S	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..
15⅜	8½	..	Repub I&S pf	220	12½

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

One More Basket

By ISABEL STEWART WAY

Part II

A CROWDED gallery watched the opening of the last game of the season. Lake Forest had a strong team, had beaten Jennings last year by two points; had gained six points over Weston, two weeks ago.

Mildred tried to be happily excited when she ran out on the floor with the team, and took her position, but she was too vividly conscious of the drooping, disappointed little Peggy Drake.

For Peggy was not playing. She had lost her maths paper. She had no recollection of what she had done with it, she only knew that when she wanted to hand it in it was gone!

"I suppose I dumped it in the wastebasket by mistake!" she wailed to Mildred. "You know how careless I am!"

"Yes, I know," Mildred had answered briefly. "If you hadn't waited till the last minute to hand it in, you could have done it over this morning."

The referee's shrill whistle broke into Mildred's thoughts. The ball was tossed at center, and the game was on!

Never had Mildred striven so desperately; never had she played so poorly. Her hands trembled, her eyes blurred, whenever she had the ball. Her aim was bad. Kay made the one basket in that first quarter, and had it not been for the determined, strong playing of the guards, Lake Forest would have piled up more than five points.

The second quarter was worse. Mildred knew that Kay had lost confidence in her, was striving to play the basket alone. Six points the sturdy captain made; but the rest of the team caught Mildred's nervousness, and Lake Forest easily ran the score up to fifteen. Eight to fifteen, and growing worse all the time!

At the end of the half, Mildred stood for a moment, trembling. Then she hurried over to the Jennings crowd.

"Peg!" she caught her roommate's arm. "Get into your suit—quick!" and she shoved her, bewildered, toward the dressing room.

Then Mildred found the mathematics teacher.

"Miss Sorber!" she panted, and gave her quick, almost incoherent message.

Miss Sorber cast a long, gently searching glance at the excited girl, then hurried away. A moment or two later, just as the bubbling Peggy was hopping about on one foot, trying to lace the other shoe, Miss Sorber appeared at the dressing room door.

"Peggy may play," she told Kay Morrison quietly. "Her maths papers have been found and turned in."

* * *

Mildred waited there at the side of the court, and as she watched the brilliant little Peggy working in her happy-go-lucky way, she was honestly surprised at her own peaceful calm.

Swifter and swifter went the game; the whole team spurred to new efforts. Lake Forest, with a championship to defend, was fighting, too. In that third quarter, now nearly finished, Peggy—almost unaided—had brought the score up until Lake Forest led by only four points. Fifteen to nineteen. Both teams on their toes!

And then—Peggy passed to Kay, and streaked for the basket. But as Kay hurried forward she slipped, fell; lay full length upon the hard court.

"I'm all right," she laughed, jumping up. "Let's play!"

But Kay was shaken, and to Mildred something else was quickly apparent. She sat forward, digging her finger nails into nervous palms. For she knew Peggy; vivacious, temperamental Peggy!

Peggy it was who was failing now; nervous and panicky under the full responsibility resting upon her shoulders. She missed a perfect scoring chance, then another—and Kay had worked so hard to gain them for her! Mildred could have cried!

But the crowd thought it was Kay's fault; especially when the Lake Forest players came through with three rapid baskets just before the quarter ended. Ten points ahead and only one more quarter to play!

"You'll have to take my place, Mildred!" It was Kay's tired, trembling voice beside her. "Do the best you can!"

"Kay, I—if you knew—"

"It'll make your three-quarters, anyway!" and Kay smiled encouragingly and patted Mildred's shoulder.

So Mildred went back, filled with glowing determination. She would do what she could for this game, anyway—for Jennings, and for the girls! First, she must help Peggy to be herself again. But it wasn't necessary! Peggy's face had lighted up magically as Mildred stepped upon the court. Mildred's old calm steadiness returned, when she knew that Peggy needed her.

The whistle, the start of the final, all-important quarter! As tall Kitty Holmes secured the ball, passing it swiftly toward the basket, Mildred raced for it, tossed it back to Peggy and knew, by the cheering and then the sudden silence, that Peggy was preparing to throw. Then the ball came, high, and dropping toward the basket. Mildred uttered a smothered exclamation as it missed the ring entirely, and bounded back too far for her to reach.

Quickly it went to the other end of the court, was recovered by the guards, and sent back to scoring terribly again. This time Peggy intercepted it, and turned to pass, but her guard blocked her. She failed once more and the ball, dropped, rolled away and was recovered by the other Lake Forest guard. Mildred could have cried with vexation.

She knew now, so well, that she could score if she could only get her hands on the ball!

"Peggy!" she cried sharply, as they waited for the Jennings guards once more to rescue the ball. "Snap out of it! You can!"

But Peggy only gave her a queer, strained look, so unlike her usual self. Then the ball came back, and Mildred went for it, not depending on Peggy. She caught it, turned, tossed it in a high, looping throw, straight over her guard's head. Then she dodged past her, sped toward the basket. There came the ball, just as she knew it would, straight back to her. A quick toss, and the ball dropped through!

She went back to position, calmly sure of herself, but worried about Peggy. She determined to play alone until Peggy had overcome her nervousness and could help her!

She played faster and faster, and slowly, so slowly—for the Lake Forest team was scoring, too—the points crept up. Mildred scored, scored again, and was exultant as she saw Peggy's play improve. If only they had more time!

Peggy tried a shot, another, and both failed. Suddenly, with a choked cry, she turned and passed to Mildred.

"Shoot it, Millie!" she called. "You can do it—I can't!"

Mildred caught it, paused a moment, taking aim. Then she released it in a beautiful arching shot, and the ball dropped through cleanly—for two more precious points!

Peggy began to play faster, more consistently, but she tried no more to cage the ball. Soon she was playing the floor with almost her old-time speed, and her passes were quick and accurate. Steadily their score crept up, faster than Lake Forest's, until they were 25 to 28.

But time must be almost up now, and they were those three points behind! The ball went to Peggy, but the guard was ahead of her, and Mildred rushed in, scooped it away from both of them. She turned, releasing the ball almost instantly. A guard jumped in ahead of her, but the cheering told her that the ball had dropped into the basket.

One more basket! One more! If she could have just one more chance! Then, if she didn't make it, the fault would be her own.

Again the pass came to Peggy, and she failed to get it. Another time, and the ball went out of bounds.

The ball fell once more into her hands, and she tried to turn for the throw, but the guard was there, blocking her. She whirled back the other way, and again the guard confronted her. She was desperate. She expected to hear the whistle any instant.

* * *

Then she lifted the ball, tossed it straight back over her head. Racing past her surprised guard, she went in pursuit. No time now to depend on Peggy. She must work alone!

The ball was bouncing down the court. Her guard was close behind her. She caught the ball, steadied herself, and then, reaching up, one hand balancing the ball, she aimed for the basket. And she knew before she released it, that it would be good! No need of the wild cheering that drowned out the referee's whistle, when the ball dropped through to the floor.

A one-point victory for Jennings!

"And your letter is made!" cried Kay enthusiastically. "It was worth it, just to see that wonderful last quarter! You're great, Mildred!"

"No, please—listen!" cried Mildred in a choked voice. "I'm not great, or good or even—even a little bit true! I found out where Peggy's papers were when I took her magazines back to the library this morning. And I never said a word until I had almost made us lose the game."

There was a moment's silence, then Miss Sorber spoke gently. "You've more than made up for it, Mildred. I'm proud of you."

"None of us would have had your courage," said Kay stoutly, with her arm around Mildred. "Especially when it meant so much for you to play!"

"And it's done me a world of good!" said Peggy soberly, leaning her curly head against Mildred's shoulder. "I was so selfish and careless. It has been a lesson, Mildred. Now I'm going to make myself into a real Jennings girl, as you are. Generous, helpful—and dear!"

These Things Are Free

In gloomy tones we need not cry,—
"How many things there are to buy!"

Here is a thought for you and me,—
"The best of things in life are free!"

The air, the sunshine and the sea,
All gladness, beauty,—these are free.

Our faithful friendships, sympathy,
The joys of living,—these are free.

The budding blossom, stalwart tree,
God's open country,—these are free.

All loving service, loyalty,
Our God's protection, — these are free.

The more we look, the more we see
How many precious thing are free.

The heart will find more than the eye
Of things we do not have to buy.

Let's stop and think; let's know and feel
That things like these are truly real.

Yes, think how very rich are we
When all the best of things are free.

JOHN MARTIN.

Mail Bag

Forbes, New South Wales, Australia

Dear Editor:

For some time now I have delighted in reading the Mail Bag. The letters are all so interesting. I have never written before, although I have often wanted to, but never quite had the courage.

I live in Forbes a small town on the Lachlan River, 300 miles from Sydney, the capital of the State. Forbes was founded in 1860; it started as a gold mining town, and great wealth was taken from it in the early days.

Gold mining is not carried on in Forbes now, grazing and wheat farming have taken its place. They are the main industries. Dairying and lucerne growing are also found on the river flats.

At the railway station we have six silos for storing the surplus wheat and from these it is trucked to Sydney, the nearest seaport.

We also have a local flour mill. Some of the flour is used for local consumption and the rest is exported. There are also large freezing works where lamb, mutton, beef and all kinds of game are frozen ready for export. There are numerous things I could write about Forbes, which is quite an interesting town. In my next letter I will inclose some snaps.

My interests are riding, swimming, tennis, reading, sewing and gardening, and I would very much like to correspond with other readers of the Mail Bag in other countries.

Dorothy B.

[Thank you, Dorothy. We are glad that you summoned up courage to write at last. Ed.]

Batavia, Java

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag. May I take the opportunity to thank you for publishing my first letter, as I received a great many responses, and I hope to receive many more in reply to this one, if I can make it interesting enough.

I should love to receive letters from any part of the world, and promise to answer them all. Having traveled around the world 3½ times in miles, I could tell about the interesting customs of the people in other countries. Some of the countries which I have visited recently are England, France, Italy, Egypt, Arabia, India, Australia, Japan, China, Hawaiian Islands, Straits Settlements, Burma, Philippine Islands, and Java.

At present we are living in Java, a beautiful island in the Dutch East Indies. There is a population of about 39,000,000 natives here on this island alone. The women's dress consists of a long piece of cloth wrapped around them several times and tied at the waist. There are many strange figures worked on the cloth and often the Americans use them for wall hangings as they make beautiful ones. They also wear a shirt, and a piece of cloth fixed over their head. The men's dress resembles that of the women; they wear the skirt and a little hat but seldom a shirt.

When one travels away from the busy, modern ports of Java, into the country to a quiet native village, it is surprising to see the conditions in which the poor natives live, and the strange dishes which they eat and seem to thrive on. And without a doubt they are strong for they carry loads on their back that few white man could ever lift. Some of their favorite dishes are raw fish, and rice with five-year-old eggs. The native houses in the low regions are built on poles to keep animals out, and as a protection in the rainy season.

I hope to receive many letters, and with best wishes to the Editor and all friends, Margery deL.

Syracuse, New York

Dear Editor:

I have been very much interested in the Mail Bag and other features of the Monitor. I should like very much to gain a few pen pals for friends.

The city in which I live had a very interesting beginning. The first settler was a man named Effriam Webster. He had a trading post on the shore of Onondaga Lake. When earlier tradesmen came through this section, they heard from the Indians of certain springs running into the lake. An investigation was made and the springs were found to be salt. The boiling down of salt soon became one of the early industries of Syracuse. After a time the State bought the land, and let the land in leases.

The early names of Syracuse are also interesting. One of the early names was "Webster's Landing." Someone found that Syracuse in Sicily was also near salt springs, and he suggested calling the place Syracuse. The idea was accepted and from then on my home town has been called Syracuse.

I am 11 years old and am in the seventh grade. I am interested in music stamp collecting, literature and dramatics. All letters will be answered. Ruth Elizabeth S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Elizabeth Anne B. (13), Parkersburg, W. Va.

Jeanette P. (13), Cleveland, Ohio.

Shirley S. (14), Rangiora, New Zealand.—Especially from a Chinese girl. Interested in collecting stamps, reading and sports.

Joy S. (14), Rangiora, New Zealand.—Interested in reading, stamp collecting and sports.

Muriel R. (14), Newburyport, Mass.

Ruth C. (14), Collyer, Kan.—Especially from Australia, New Zealand, China and the United States.

Isabella G. (14), Oakland, Calif.

Betty J. (16), Oakland, Calif.

Olive B. (17), Leeds, Yorks., England.—Especially from Germany. Correspond in French or English.

From Boys

Gerald T. (12), Torrance, Calif.—Especially from Africa, Alaska and South America.

John S. (13), Torrance, Calif.—From western states.

Donald D. (14), Jackson, Mich.

Siegfried S. (15), Breslau, Germany.—Interested in stamps, sports.

Over 20

D. McF (Miss), Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—Interested in music, drama, sports.

Ethel H. Salinas, Calif. Interested in French, Spanish, photography.

John H. C., Sacramento, Calif.—Exchange stamps.

Carl O. W., Chicago, Ill.

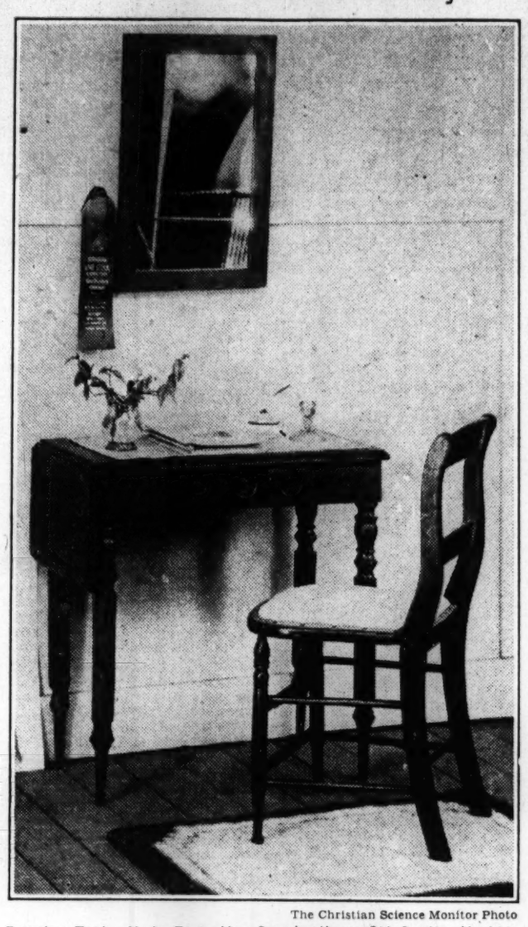
Arnolt Z., Cottbus, Germany.—Exchange stamps.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

T-LEDGE "The Seashore Camp for Girls"
ORR'S ISLAND MAINE. Connected with mainland. On wooded Maine coast in lovely Casco Bay. Horsemanship, aquaplaning, deep sea fishing, tennis, canoeing, sailing, swimming, crafts, dramatics, tutoring, trips. Booklet. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box 532, Orr's Island, Me.

SARGENT CAMP
Founded 1912 by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent
A Distinct Unit of Boston University
Peterboro, N. H. Exclusive Recreational Camps for Girls. Five hundred acres surrounding Half Moon Lake. Juniors 6 to 12. Seniors 12 to 20 years. Superior equipment. All sports. Mr. Ernst Hermann, Director. Booklet: Miss Emma Sanborn, Secretary, 80 Everett St., Cambridge, Mass.

A Four-H Club Activity



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

Dressing Table, Made From Her Grandmother's Old Sewing Machine, Belonging to Ruth Carsten, Who Lives on a Nebraska Farm. Ruth Is Studying Home Improvement Projects in Her 4-H Club.

Farm Girls Busy on Room Improvement Project

FARM girls throughout the United States are dressing up their bedrooms. Back on the New England countryside, through the prairie states of the middle West, out on the homesteading plains of the Northwest, down where the tune of "Dixie" gets its greatest welcome, a renovation and rehabilitation movement is going on in isolated farmhouses undreamed of by the average city dweller.

The farm girl is claiming a little corner of the home for her very own. Bedrooms with one lone bed and chair, formerly regarded as places only for sleep to which the daughter was loath to go until bedtime and from which she hurried at the cock crowing, are being made into convenient little retreats with writing desks, sewing equipment, and hobby corners—a shrine for the daughter of the family.

Granaries and sheds are searched for Grandmother's old chair and table, once discarded because considered out of date, now prized by these farm maidens who are learning the value of old furniture. Many a spindle bed has been rescued from its dust in the attic. Beautiful walnut tables have been brought up from the cellar where they had served as meat-cutting stands. Old commodes, wrapped in coats of paint, are scraped, scoured and transformed into convenient dressing tables.

Some Ingenious Contrivances

Where no antique pieces are available the girls have ingeniously turned what they could find into astonishingly attractive furniture. Fancy taking an old washing machine, making a seat by cutting out one side, and then upholstering the back and seat to form a barrel chair! Or imagine turning orange crates into a clothes closet, an old trunk into a window seat, a peanut butter can into a waste paper basket, meat bags into a bedspread, or a sugar sack into a dresser scarf!

"I first moved everything out of the room and scrubbed the woodwork, floor and windows," says Ruth Carsten, of Gage County, Nebraska, in her homemade book describing how she improved her bedroom. "I decided that the one thing the room needed most was a dressing table. Just then I noticed my grandmother's old valnut sewing machine which she had used after her trip to Nebraska from Illinois in the early '70's. In spite of the ugly iron stand I saw a dressing table in it and began to get it ready for the carpenter."

Out in the shed she found several extra leaves and legs of an old dining table. The carpenter fitted up the wooden legs, and put on a walnut top. The three little machine drawers, one above the other, were taken apart and the fronts placed side by side for the flat drawer of the table. The drop leaf was left in place, for, by lifting this, Ruth realized that she would have a handy writing desk. Enough wood was left over for a mirror frame.

Elbow Grease

Then came the job of refinishing, which Ruth did herself. She tells how she scraped the wood with a piece of glass and steel wool removing the old varnish and getting down to the lovely walnut. She had read how an Iowa girl had used boiled linseed oil as a finish for her walnut chair so Ruth bought a dime's worth and rubbed in four coats of oil. This gave the new dressing table a mellow finish which she says took "only 10 cents' worth of oil but $100 worth of elbow grease."

A chair which her grandmother had prized in her early housekeeping days Ruth was sure had been used many times in front of the sewing machine, and as she liked the idea of keeping them together she refinished this chair to complete the dressing unit. A hooked rug she made of the strongest part of two double cotton blankets, dyeing the pieces brown, green, lavendar and cream. An amber bowl, a wedding gift to Ruth's grandmother, placed on the table, with flowers nodding, will speak of much hard work to accomplish this dressing unit but a task inspired by sentiment and love.

Other farm girls have done wonders. An Iowa girl, Vivian Radebaugh, made a lovely bookshelf from [illegible] old organ. She transformed an old warped washstand by scraping, sandpapering, filling the cracks and waxing until it made a lovely table on which she placed an old kerosene lamp which she had electrified. One would never guess that the lamp shade was made of that new peach-colored paper which comes wrapped around meat.

A Kansas girl, Betteye Brown, can tell you how she made a waste paper basket out of scraps of beaver board from the lumber yard. With a Yankee drill she made holes up the sides, laced them together with linen thread, covered the lacings with glued paper and then pasted glazed paper chintz over the whole. Her footstool was constructed from bits of lumber using old wooden door stops enameled black for the legs, and upholstering the top by filling it with padding and scraps from her hooked rug. She then hooked a very delightful design for the covering.

Washstand Becomes a Desk

Down in Kentucky, Dorothy Bruner modernized a 150-year-old washstand into a desk and refinished a chair which slaves had used in the kitchen before the war between the states. Her great-grandmother's "egg gourd" was retouched for a waste paper basket.

When it comes to curtains, these girls have discovered splendid ways of decorating their windows so that they will look girlish and homey. In the dress goods departments they pick up remnants of dimities, prints, flaxons, or organdies. From cotton mills they buy mill ends by the pound from which they can sometimes make a pair of curtains for less than a quarter.

This earnestness on the part of some 51,000 farm girls in an effort to make their bedrooms more than just a sleeping quarter has been inspired by directors of 4-H club work. The girls all belong to 4-H clubs and have chosen this particular project while thousands of others are learning to make dresses or are studying nutrition. Leaders are sent out from the various agricultural colleges to organize groups in counties and to appoint leaders.

The leaders, usually aunts or mothers, are themselves first instructed in working out color schemes, studying the architecture of a room, the proper arrangement of furniture, fabrics for curtains, rug making, wall and floor coverings, how to refinish old furniture, and, above all, how to spend wisely, keeping within one's budget.

In some states, girls spend two or three years learning quite thoroughly the different phases of this room improvement project. They do not turn the room upside down in the first week. They are taught to go gradually, using what they have and, little by little, working toward a certain end. After a girl has had experience in her own room, she may be allowed by her family to set to work on the rest of the house.

Some Surprising Inventions

MOST of us are so used to the ordinary everyday things of life, such as watches, wheels, and whistles, that we seldom stop to wonder how they came to be first thought of. While a good many of the most famous inventions were the result of years of patient experimenting, others, just as useful, came quite suddenly.

For instance, fifty years ago no one had ever heard of a police whistle, nor did they dream it would be invented by a poor working lad who cobbled his boy friends' boots in his spare time. The extra money he earned in this way was put into an old tin box for a rainy day, but little did he dream that this old box would bring him fortune.

Like many other lads he loved to use his hands, and because he scarcely knew how to read or write, he amused himself by making and mending things. He was also musical, and taught himself to play the fiddle, and it was while he was playing that he had a sudden inspiration. Drawing his bow across two strings he noticed that the notes blended in a penetrating manner.

"Why shouldn't I make a whistle like that?" he thought. So he set to work, and in a very short time had made a whistle with a very shrill note. To his amazement this invention was a great success, and in a few months he received orders for 21,000 whistles. Out came his little hoard of savings, and, with the money, he began laying the foundations of a firm that now supplies these whistles to all countries of the globe.

This is but one story, and there are many others equally surprising. Blotting paper, for example, was the result of a workman's careless mistake. While making some ordinary writing paper he forgot to put in the sizing material. Later the owner of the mill wanted to write a letter, and found to his dismay that the ink ran all over the paper. Suddenly there flashed through his mind an idea that this paper would do much better than sand, which was commonly employed for drying ink, and at once he called his paper "blotting."

Behind the manufacture of steel lies the story of a boy's invention. The boy's father, who first produced it, was never able to guarantee that his steel would turn out the same day after day. One morning he took his son, just home from school, through the works, and explained what his men were doing. As the huge machinery revolved, sparks flew out of the mouth where they were blowing air into the pot to burn out the sulphur and carbon in the ore. Some carbon had to be left in and the men judged the amount by the color of the flame. As their judgment was not always good the steel was very often spoiled. The boy watched for a few moments without saying a word, and then he said, "Well, Father, why don't you blow it all out and then put in as much carbon as you want?" It had remained for a boy to supply the one link that had beaten the most skilled men in the business.

World's Scouts Preparing for 1933 Jamboree

From all over the world comes news to the international bureau of the Boy Scouts Association in London of preparations for the Jamboree, to be held at Gödöllö in Hungary.

The Hungarian Scouts are anxious that their visitors should be able to pronounce the names Gödöllö and Budapest correctly. The "ö" is sounded like the "u" in the word "hurt" and the accent on the first and second "ö" is short and long on the last one. The "s" in the name Budapest is pronounced "sh."

The first inquiry for a camp site came from Barbados and was followed shortly by one from Jamaica. There is to be a special camp on an island in the Danube for Sea Scouts.

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Ideal living conditions. Experienced counselors. Beautiful location, twenty miles from Boston, secluded yet accessible.
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Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
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In the North Woods on Lake Michigan
Land and Water Sports, Crafts, Dramatics, Dancing, Campcraft. Carefully chosen Saddle Horses. Staff College Women. Tutoring if desired. Booklet.
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A quaint early American "village" amid the pines and lakes of northern Minnesota—near beautiful Itasca State Park.
June 18 to Aug. 14
For Adult Vacations
Open Aug. 15 to Jan. 1
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CAMP INTERLOCHEN "The Friendly Camp for Friendly Girls"
INTERLOCHEN, MICH. Ages 6 to 20
All land and water sports. Riding. Nature Lore, Arts and Crafts, Riflery, Archery, Dramatics, Affiliated with Paton Hall, the Pennington School for Girls. Illustrated Booklets: Mrs. P. O. Pennington, "M" Paton Hall, Romeo, Mich.

GOOD TIMES
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Crawford Lake, Union, Maine
All water sports, horseback riding, trips to ocean and mountains, handcrafts, music, rhythm and natural dance. Carefully selected girls and counselors insuring right companionship and guidance. Enrollment limited to 35 girls, ages 6-18. Booklet.
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250 FOREST AVE., LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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TEELA-WOOKET
Roxbury Vermont
The Horseback Camp
A 300 acre wonderland in the heart of the Green Mountains. Famous for beautiful horses, free riding, and thorough instruction in horsemanship. Land and water sports. Private golf course. Cabins. Showers. Delicious food in abundance. No extras. The kind of leadership readers of our paper appreciate. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 18 Ordway Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Camp Idlewild for Boys, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Camp Newfound
LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE
For girls of all ages. 3 groups. 18th season. All land and water sports; sandy beaches; aquaplaning; dancing; dramatics; riding ring, high jumping. 15 experienced councilors.
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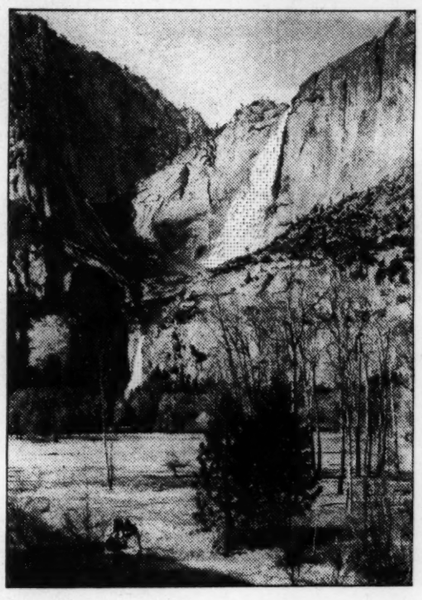

"You Come to See But Remain to Pray"

So says Henry Edison Williams regarding the majesty of the mountains, the grandeur of the forests, the fascination of the glaciers and canyons in America's great natural wonderlands—the National Parks.

By automobile, foot trail and horseback Mr. Williams explored these parks and in 20 delightful essays, beginning April 4, he writes a series about them in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

entitled

"Your American Caravan"

Travel with this entertaining guide through rainbow trails, through giant forests, up mighty mountains, by rippling rivers and lacy waterfalls and feel with him the majesty, humility, sereneness, and inspiration which these natural marvels bring to receptive travelers.

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New Data Given On Probable Age Of the Universe

Depicting sky drama in terms of millions of years, Prof. Ernst J. Opik of the Tartu University Observatory, Estonia, inferred that the probable age of our universe is about 3,000,000,000 years, in his talk at the dedication of the new astrophotographic building, Harvard University, yesterday.

"We call the original parent system of the universe chaos," he said, "because we don't know much about it. The age of groups of meteorites recently studied appears to be below 3,000,000,000 years, which suggests a low age for the stellar universe.

"The age of meteorites is calculated," he explained, "by measuring the relative content of helium and radium. Thus for 24 different iron meteorites values ranging from 100 to 2,900,000,000 years were found; for the Pultusk stone meteorites, the fall of which in 1868 has been well observed a value of 500,000,000 years is given, and it is quite probably a minimum value because of loss of helium in space and in our museums for over 60 years."

Prof. Ernest A. Hooton of the Harvard department of anthropology in summarizing the recent discoveries in his field placed the age of man at about 4,000,000 years. "About 8000 years ago," he said, "plants were under cultivation for food, animals had been tamed and bred for use, and sedentary folk were living in village communities."

Police Activity Regular Work, Hultman Says

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a false arrest. As a result now they are right 49 times out of 50.

"Upholding officers until it has been proved they are in the wrong has done a lot to quicken them to responsibilities. The greatest boon to police morale is the knowledge of the men that they are protected in making raids and subjecting themselves to personal risk.

In emphasizing his point that police action in Boston today is just the regular work of the force and not a special drive, the commissioner explained that the results of the police training school are beginning to manifest themselves in increasing success in the suppression and elimination of crime.

The school is conducted at headquarters. Every patrolman and officer under a specified age limit is compelled to attend. Lectures are given in every phase of police and court administration from making of arrests to the licensing of itinerant musicians.

That the police school training gives a Boston police officer the knowledge and the confidence to carry out his duties as well, is fulfilling one of the fundamentals upon which Mr. Hultman founded his school. It lasts for a period of about five months.

As another example of its practicability, the commissioner points out that the willingness of officers to go out of their territory to track down and capture criminals is evidence of the enthusiasm which marks the work of the department today. Not only are the men much better versed in the multitude of regulations as a result of the training school, but the growing sense of confidence which the present administration has grounded in the force is proved by the willingness of police officers to enter a sphere of service that far exceeds their normal requirements in the interests of public safety and law enforcement.

Harvard Council Discusses Europe

Franco-German relations are the key to the political future of Europe, was the opinion expressed by speakers at a meeting of the International Council of Harvard University held in Phillips Brooks House last evennig.

Mr. L. J. C. Balsan, a former student at the University of Paris, upheld French views in maintaining that complete revision of the Treaty of Versailles is impossible, that reparations cannot be dealt with by merely wiping them out, and that an international police force is a necessity.

Mr. Ulrich Kersten, a graduate of the Law School at Harvard and holding a degree from Heidelberg University, Germany, upheld the German aspects. He depicted the Versailles Treaty as responsible for the situation in Europe today, and demanded a decrease of armaments by all nations of the world to the present status maintained by Germany.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "there are no natural contrasts of interests between these two. We must supplement one another, for Germany has coal but no iron ore, France has iron ore but no coal and unlike other European countries we are not competitors for the same industrial markets. There can be no feeling of disdain between the two peoples."

SHIP RATES HEARING TO BE HELD TOMORROW

A public hearing on the bill before the United States Senate vesting in the Shipping Board regulatory power over rates, charges and schedules of steamship lines operating between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be held before a special committee of the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow.

The bill provides that changes in rates may not be made on less than 10 days' notice unless specifically authorized by the Shipping Board. The board, under the proposed plan, could reject schedules not issued in compliance with its regulations. Fines also are provided for violations of this section, giving to the board enforcement power under which it may seek to regulate and improve conditions in intercoastal shipping.

TRAINMAN RECEIVES MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A gold medal was awarded for an outstanding record in safety, courtesy and general efficiency to Mr. John F. Snead, operator on the River Car Line of this city, who received the title of "best trainman for 1931," according to an announcement by Mr. P. S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company.

Col. Washington of Virginia Portrayed in Stamp Series

From Engraving by J. W. Paradise-The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON IN 1772—BY PEALE

Uniform Adorned by Crescent Engraved With Royal Arms and Those of Colony—Time Linked to Conclusion of 1000-Mile Journey

WASHINGTON POSTAGE STAMP SERIES
Second of Twelve Articles

By LANING HUMPHREY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Virginian Colonel Portrait—Relation of clothes to chronology is emphatically evidenced in the Washington portrait from which the head was selected for the 1½-cent postage stamp of the bicentennial series. Art scholars believe this is the actual earliest-made portrait. In the original—life size and three-quarter length—details of the uniform show the subject as youthful commander-in-chief of Virginia's provincial troops in the period of the French and Indian war. Hence it is known as the "Virginian Colonel" portrait.

When Charles Willson Peale so portrayed him, Washington was really 40, posing in his uniform of almost 20 years before. The accompanying engraving of the painting will show the reader that the fold of fabric seen on Washington's left shoulder is the top of an ample sash falling from there diagonally across the body and knotted at the right hip. This—of purple—was the badge of Colonel.

In accord with regulations for officers on duty in the service of His Majesty, there hangs from Washington's neck a "gorget," or broad brass crescent engraved with the Royal arms, and those of Virginia "quartered" with them. The uniform is blue, its facings of scarlet, the color also of waistcoat and breeches. From the left waistcoat pocket peeps a fold of paper which with Holbein-like patience for detail, the artist has inscribed "Order of March." From back of the left hip appears a sword hilt. The left arm, held behind the back, grasps a musket, the barrel and ramrod of which are brought into sight through the crook of the arm. The original painting shows the figure posed against a bough; in the distance a glimpse of wilderness, river and waterfall—such country as marked the background of the Colonel's camp sites in Braddock's campaign. Whether the subject himself or the artist decided on using the uniform of earlier days for the picture, it had colorful associations for Washington.

Historical Setting

It is 1753. Governor Dinwiddie sends Major Washington of the militia, a mere youth, but versed in the ways of the wilderness, on a 1000-mile journey through little or never-traveled territory. Washington is to observe what the French are doing in the Ohio Valley, and warn them against invasion of what is claimed by Dinwiddie as territory of his king's colony of Virginia.

The Major acquits himself so well that Dinwiddie rushes his journal into print and sends it to all the colonial governors and the Prime Minister as proof of encroachment on Britain. Thus Washington becomes known through the colonies and at England's Court and even that of France.

The Virginia House of Burgesses makes Washington commander-in-chief of "all forces raised or to be raised" in the Colony—with the rank of Colonel, as shown in the painting. Soon he distinguishes himself at Braddock's defeat by his fearlessness and his ability to restore order from rout.

Now for some years he has devoted himself to the large task of what today would be called scientific farming at Mount Vernon, and the exchange of produce for English textiles and other supplies. The brand of George Washington, Mount Vernon, on a barrel of flour is guarantee of quantity and quality sufficient to exempt it from inspection in West India Ports.

Washington has written to a friend: "I hope to find more happiness in retirement than I ever experienced in the wide and bustling world."

The posing in the old uniform seems intended as a memento of "bustling" not expected to return.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, March 24—Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 3½ per cent.

STAMPS

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W. C. HENRY
36 PROVINCE ST., BOSTON

House Regulars Win Initial Tax Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

Ways and Means Committee, that advance treasury estimates of returns from incomes for the quarter just closed had been almost met, the sum returned being about $190,000,000, against the estimated $200,000,000. The Mills statement followed a letter written yesterday to Representative Willis C. Hawley (R.) of Oregon, former chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, declaring that the new 45 per cent inheritance tax maximum, on incomes over $10,000,000, would raise only about $20,000,000 in the 1933 fiscal year, as against estimates of around five times that amount made by the Progressive majority that voted it into the bill.

Vital Problem Looms

This leaves the House with the vital problem of how to meet the deficit if the major revenue-raising feature, the sales tax, is defeated. The Progressives under Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina want to return the matter to the committee. Mr. Crisp, acting chairman of the committee, however, asserts that if the House rejects the proposal it should be left to the majority of the House to offer counter proposals.

The special economy committee of the House is reported in one quarter to have decided upon a federal pay roll cut of $57,000,000 as one means of making up the loss, though final announcement on the matter is said to be withheld pending the vote on the manufacturers' excise tax.

The first votes in the House came today on the committee amendments, adding further exemptions to the sales tax provision and removing the tax on necessities like food, clothing and the like. The Lehlbach amendment to exempt ships built in America from the manufacturers' tax also came up. Total exemptions, already forced by the Progressives, when the matter came to a vote today, had reduced the expected revenue from the sales tax of $600,000,000 by about one-third.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Beautifully furnished apartments, every convenience; wonderful mountain views; Grove Park near Country Club. OWNER, 15 Golf St.

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HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.

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Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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SALESWOMEN WANTED

A STEP toward financial independence is offered to live women of refinement through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission. DIJON, Westport, Conn.

Local Classified

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144-44 SANFORD AVE., FLUSHING, N. Y.
Opposite Christian Science church
2-3-4-room apartments; reasonable rents. W. F. TAYLOR, Inc., 163-24 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Phone Ivanhoe 2-7800.

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YOUR car SIMONIZED for $5; waxing $3. Write Box L-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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ARKAVEN offers loving home and happy vacation to girls 5-10 and boys 6-13. Inquire MRS. IRENE SEE IVES, P. O. Box 204, Lake Placid, N. Y.

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ADELE E. GUTMAN, Prop.
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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

UNUSUAL imported white gold watch, new; fancy green pillows; canary yellow glassware, green base; green plates; pitcher. 7 Wildwood Rd., Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. Lar. 2372.

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NEW and used furniture of distinction; estate of Marie Eddy; free suburban delivery; open until 9. GEORGE'S AUCTION ROOMS (912 Columbus Ave), between 104th-105th, 6th-9th Aves.; "L" to door. New York City.

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REFINED woman to solicit restaurant and banquet business; salary. Apply ROSOFF'S RESTAURANT, 147 West 43rd St., N. Y. C.

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BRIGHTON, MASS., 58 Lake St.—Pleasant quiet home for those needing to rest and study; attention if needed. Stad. 8819.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, part time; light, outside. Room 1933, 11 West 42nd Street. Telephone Longacre 5-2437.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

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ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
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Tel. Juniper 5-7781.

REAL ESTATE

RAHWAY, N. J., Near St. Georges Ave.—Beautiful mansion, suitable for sanatorium or private school; 1 acre ground; buy, $30,000; rent, $18,000. El. 2-1562.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 209 East 21st St.—Comfortable room, detached house; quiet section; very near church, subway, park. Buckminster 2-4198.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., HEIGHTS—Attractive single, elevator; private family; business woman; good location; all subways. TRiangle 5-8595.

DON'T RENT ANYWHERE
until you see THE PIERREPONT
The new Pierrepont offers you every luxury plus real economy; commodious sunlit rooms; full hotel service; swimming pool, roof, solarium; $10-$20 weekly; ideally located; 4 minutes Wall St., 18 minutes Times Square. COME! B. M. T. to Court St., I. R. T. to Clark St.
THE PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St., Brooklyn
Telephone MAin 4-5500

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Room facing park; breakfasts if desired or kitchen privilege; private family. SCHROFF, 3537 78th St.

NEW YORK CITY, 521 West 112th St.—Nicely furnished front room, running water, $12; private family. Telephone Cathedral 8-4759.

NEW YORK CITY, 255 W. 90th (Apt. 10-N)—Beautiful large double, private bath, southern exposure; single with bath, $7; all new.

N. Y. C., 350 West 88th, Apt. 2-W (Riverside)—Large sunny room near bath, shower; single semi-private bath, $7; refined.

N. Y. C. 523 West 112—Large, sunny, attractive; 1-2; washroom; elevator; refined home; near church. PEARSON.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., Telephone Vir. 7-1198-J—Furnished room, bath, use of telephone; private house; convenient to Kew Station.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 470 Alexander St.—Pleasant furnished rooms in a private home for rent; also garage. Stone 3280.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Attractive room, also 2-room suite with bath; private home overlooking Bronx River Parkway; 10 minutes to station. Scarsdale 1478.

SALESMEN WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Opportunity, man with salesmanship ability to build up lasting clientele with established printing firm; drawing account considered after proof of ability. Wisconsin 7-4156 for appointment.

SANITARIUMS

Mount Morris Park Sanatorium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
(Nathan Davis Place)
Cor. 121st, East of Lenox Ave., N. Y. C.
Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.
Telephone Harlem 7-7880

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED couple or woman offers services in Tea Room, Gift Shop or Roadside Stand; willing to work on percentage or salary basis. Box S-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPETENT man drive your car to California; references. Write Box H-11, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ENGINEERING draftsman and designer, structural steel and reinforced concrete buildings; 20 years' experience; college graduate; married; locate anywhere. Box H-106, 1499 Union Trust, Cleveland, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position assistant in antique or gift shop; 7 years with present employer. MARIE de-BECKER, Business—42 West 54th St., N. Y. C.; Home—136 West 77th St., N. Y. C.

SPACE WANTED

DESIRE to rent space for millinery in New York City on 10% basis; was established 10 years in New York City, and have exclusive following. Box S-100, 1229 Isgraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

OUR GREAT
Thriftcraft Hosiery now 79c
An exceptionally fine selection of our exclusive hosiery featuring the carmalok non-run fashionings in the latest spring shades. All sizes. . . . Have our saleslgirls explain the superior features of this hose.
Hosiery Dept.—Main Floor
Meigs Corner Bridgeport MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED Dial 5-2182 Enterprise 3800

Thompson's Apparel Shop
985 MAIN STREET
Apparel of the Better Kind
including
The Black Shire Gowns

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

Lynge's Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
500 Pine St. 5-2151 430 State St. 5-1360

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Braunfield
SMART MILLINERY
POPULAR PRICES
TWELVE-FIFTEEN MAIN STREET

FOSTER-BESSE Vitality Shoes $5
for Men AA to EEE
for Women AAAA to EEE
Vitality Shoes for Boys, $4
Outfitters for Men and Boys
956 MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CT.

Just in Time for Easter We Announce the New Low Prices on Women's
Arch-Preserver Shoes
$12.50 Qualities Are $10.50
$10.50 Qualities are $8.50
HOWLAND'S
CORNER MAIN AND CANNON STREETS
Dial 4-1141; Enterprise 3300

THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
Daily Freight Service between New York City, Bridgeport, New Haven and Waterbury, Connecticut.

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

HARRY EDDY
Eddy's Market
GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 571

The Putnam Trust Co.
GREENWICH, CONN.
We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Minerva Lounsbury
DRESSES, value to $16.75
WHILE THEY LAST
$3.95—$6.50—$8.95
153 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 2187

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

The Favorite Shoe Store
FOOTWEAR
for Every Occasion
102 No. Main St., Port Chester—Tel. 1159
92 Greenwich Ave.—Tel. 946

SAMUEL GREENBERGER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

HARTFORD

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the advertisement for which you are looking is not in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a complete record of local and national advertisers is kept.
Telephones 2-3619
129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

659 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1123 MAIN

HATS! by JOHN TRINNER
New Spring Models
and a new display of spring dresses are ready for your approval.
MLLE. ROY, 49 Allyn Street

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

SPECIAL!
Del Monte Prunes
1 package 10c 2 packages 19c
VAN CAMP'S MILK is now selling for 8c a can—4 cans for 30c
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

NOW LOCATED at
269 Trumbull St.
We will be glad to welcome you to our new location.
H. F. CORNING & CO.
LEATHER GOODS to meet your needs.

Leather Bridge Sets
in Many Styles and Colors
$2.00 *and up*
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET
Remember our Lending Library—It's Up-to-date.

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY CORP.
61-99 ALBANY AVENUE
A Complete Laundry Service Designed to Meet Every Budget and Every Need. Dry Cleaning and Dyeing.
PHONE 2-3112 PLEASE

Children's Spring Clothes
Attractive Dresses, 1 to 12 years
Munsingwear Ladies' Hosiery,
Net and Chiffon
DUMBLETON'S
953 Farmington Ave., West Hartford Center

Wilkinson's
738 MAIN STREET
FRESHLY MADE CANDIES
Chocolates, Popcorn, Caramels, Bon Bons
Plain—NUTS—Salted
Patties and Glacé
Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers.

THE SCANDIA MARKET COMPANY
Meats and Groceries
858 PARK STREET Phone 2-0498

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968A FARMINGTON AVENUE
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

MERIDEN

GIBSON'S
Cities Service Station
Koolmotor Gas—Oil and Grease
CENTER and E. MAIN ST., Meriden, Conn.

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable.
Phone 422 for information.
79-83 COURT STREET

Willett Corset Shop
72 WASHINGTON ST. Phone 949-W
Featuring BON TON Foundation Garment "Rita and Edith" Sensation Garment. No bones, no hooks and eyes, no buttons. Just a step in. Retail at $5.00. Make your appointment now to be fitted. We specialize in fittings.

EASTER CARDS, 1c to 50c
Religious Book Marks 15c
Bibles and Hymnals
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

HAMILTON WATCHES
CLARK & TRUE, Inc.
Jewelry—Optical Goods
Established Since 1891

Shampooing—Finger Waving
Marcelling — Haircutting
All Done the Proper Way
Middlesex Beauty Salon
113 COLLEGE STREET Phone 350

NEW BRITAIN

Penny Pillow Sale
Pillows should be cleansed often. We are offering a special sale for 2 months, April and May only.
One Pillow, 50c
Second Pillow, 1c
Hygienic washing, combined with delicate handling. Finest pillows may be sent with assurance.
LATIMER LAUNDRY
New Britain Phone 321
Waterbury—Enterprise 6500

THE NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office Main Office and Works
96 W. MAIN ST. 415 W. MAIN ST.
Telephone 1333 Telephone 364
R. J. KLOIBER — A. F. EICHSTAEDT

THE DAVIS CO.
189 MAIN STREET
DRESSES, COATS, HATS
"Exquisite Tho Moderate"

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN
(Continued)

UTMOST IN STYLE
MORE QUALITY
MOST VALUE
Men's—Young Men's—Boys'
SUITS—TOPCOATS
SHIRTS—NECKWEAR
HOSIERY—UNDERWEAR
GARTERS—SUSPENDERS
BELTS—SPORTSWEAR
Wuchert & Lake
Formerly with Besse System Store
14 Main St.—Opposite Strand Theatre

OUTLET
MILLINERY WOMEN'S APPAREL
177 MAIN STREET
Millinery of Distinction
Exclusive Agency of GOTHAM HOSIERY in New Britain

NEW HAVEN

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained from 1-4 daily, except Saturdays and holidays.
Room 806 MALLEY BUILDING

JOHNSON'S
is still the store for BETTER Merchandise correctly priced and becoming to New Haven Men and Boys

J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Mallinson's Bi-Centennial Prints
$2.50 yard
Inspired by Washington, these gay silks have been designed in the following patterns:
Dolly Madison : Virginia Floral
Betsy Ross : Colonial Stars
Sampler : Martha Washington
SILKS, FIRST FLOOR

MARIONI ICE CREAM
The Finest that Money Can Buy
PLANT: 169 HENRY ST.
Phone 8-6196

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

Ann Allen Downs
26 Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.)

HOME COAL CO., Inc.
Coal—Coke
Main Office, 42 Center Street
Yards, 181-191 Front Street
Branch Office, 131 Meadow Street
3-0882

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

BENEDICT & COE COAL 135 TEMPLE ST.
Please mention the Monitor when ordering your fuel
Phone 5-4116

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

MARY LYONS SHOPPE
Dresses and Millinery
Moderate Prices
38 ORANGE STREET 3-9036

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, COR. ORANGE
March Sale of Rugs
Furniture Stoves Draperies

The Mechanics Bank
72 CHURCH STREET
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

NEW LONDON

Try Our Luncheon Special 50 and 65c
Dinner 85c
CATERING SERVICE
TELEPHONE 2-4294 305 STATE STREET
Fine Clothes for Fine Fellows
SUITS TO RENT
CLEANING AND PRESSING
PERKINS TAILORING CO.
Tel. 2-2290 111 HUNTINGTON STREET

EASTER LILIES
All Kinds of Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for Easter
OCEAN AVE. GREENHOUSES
E. JOHNSON, *Proprietor*
Dial 7665 369 Ocean Ave.
Member Floral Telegraph Delivery

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1865
LEATHER STATIONERY NOVELTIES
246 STATE ST., New London

NORWALK
(See Also Westport)

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 3707-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 10 to 1 daily.

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

GOOD YEAR SERVICE STATION
McCOLLUM Tire and Vulcanizing Shop
ROAD SERVICE
Phone 3359 501 West Ave., Norwalk, Conn.

Better Baked Products
de Bruycker Bake Shops
518 WEST AVENUE

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 258

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
Assets Over $11,000,000

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 3-7535, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 3.
100 PROSPECT STREET

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

New Spring Showing of
THE KNIT-TEX TOPCOAT
AND THE WORSTED-TEX SUIT
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Visit Our Smart Shop for Boys

G. D. L. RAYMOND
MODERN
Plumbing and Heating
Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Telephone 3-1812 690 MAIN STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

It's Spring At

HEARN-STAMFORD

ATLANTIC SQUARE
STAMFORD, CONN.

Largest Free Parking Space in Town

The C. O. MILLER CO.

Just Received!

A New Group of Broadcloth Home Frocks $1.00

Printed broadcloth, with set-in short sleeves, or sleeveless. Sizes 14 to 46—a good assortment of Spring colors. Excellent value!

FOURTH FLOOR

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

EASTER SPECIAL

Canaries $4.89 each

St. Andreasburg Rollers
GUARANTEED SINGERS

The Lockwood & Palmer Co.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Phone 3-3245

THE
Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture. Your Patronage Appreciated.
197 MAIN ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner

E. TAUB
Gowns, Frocks, Hats
New Fashions Now on Display
115 BEDFORD ST., *next to Masonic Temple*
Tel. 3.0489

WATERBURY

For Easter!

The smartest version in DRESSES, SUITS, Gloves, Millinery, Accessories

IN OUR BEAUTY PARLOR
EUGENE Permanent Waving $10
Marcelling—Fingerwaving
Haircutting—Manicuring
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

EASTER GLOVES
All the Stylish New Spring Models
PERRIN'S—In the Kids and Suedes
VAN RAALTE and KAYSERS
—In the Fabric
The Best Fashions . . . The Best Values in Our Splendid Assortments
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY

New Spring Lines
Now on Display!

STETSON HATS, MALLORY HATS, MANHATTAN SHIRTS, ARROW SHIRTS and MORSE-MADE CLOTHING

Exclusive Agents for
"THOR" Electric Washers
and
"THOR" Electric Ironers
Howland-Hughes Co.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Drapery Department
Come In and See Our New
Selections of draperies and curtains are now very complete in the newest of Spring colors and patterns.

WESTPORT

Bon Ton Meat Market
Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
10 MAIN STREET, Westport, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Harper Method

For Scalp, Hair or Complexion
Latest Styles in Hair Dressing Consult
Miss Livingston
914, 915 LEXINGTON BLDG. Calvert 0205
EUGENE Permanent Wave

Phones: Belmont 9461; Chesapeake 9374
Kraft's Quality Market
Table Luxuries
3308-11 OLD YORK ROAD at 39th Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY

We call and deliver to all parts of city free.
Dial 4-3591

The National Shoe Rebuilder's Inc.
All kinds of shoes dyed any color.
72 SO. PEARL ST. 151 CLINTON AVE.
236 HUDSON AVE. 807 MADISON AVE.
Branches in Albany, N. Y.

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

ALBANY (Continued)

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Furniture of Character
Gulistan Rugs
Glenwood and Stewart Stoves
BROADWAY AND MAIDEN LANE

DAVID'S
WOMEN'S APPAREL
34 NORTH PEARL STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.
Phone 3-0826

Cantilever Shoe for Men and Women
65 COLUMBIA STREET

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

BINGHAMTON

CHARIS
Interprets the Empire Line
Style authorities insist on the Empire Fashion. Charis Foundation Garments mould the individual figure into these lines and they do this with perfect comfort.
A free showing in your own home.
Dial 25611 or Call at 515 Press Bldg.

New Spring Clothes
will help to banish that depressed feeling . . .
EASTER IS MARCH 27
Our new spring lines are complete in every detail. We await your selection.
at McLEAN'S

Cloverdale Farms Co.
PHONE 2-5361
"A" *Pasteurized Milk*
Certified Milk, Guernsey "A" Raw Milk, Cottage Cheese, Buttermilk, Butter, Ice Cream

---

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot. $5.00 or $6.00.
BULL'S, 46 Court Street

LOSEE
Cleaners and Pressers
Established Telephone and Free Delivery Service
Dial 4-1113 20 HENRY STREET

Parlor City Shoe Co.
OUR NEW HOME
40 COURT STREET
Formerly Dudley's
Beautiful Shoes $5 to $16
HOSIERY

Bates-Troy Laundry
PHONE 4-1371
Special Attention to Family Launderings
A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
54 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

BRONXVILLE

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSING SHOP
Artistic Finger Waving by Male Operator
Hair Cutting, Marcel and Permanent Waving and Facials
SARA H. FRY
10 Studio Arcade Tel. Bronxville 3163
Pondfield Rd. W., North End of Sta. Plaza.

FLOWERS
The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone Bronxville 2338
145 Parkway Road

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Meats Poultry Provisions Sea Food
Bronx 0153 82½ Pondfield Road

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Avenue Phone 4070-4071

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
KENSINGTON ROAD TEL. 2351-3352
STORAGE SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
540 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House on the Shop on Wheels

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0489—3132

BUFFALO

Lonesome Hollow Anthracite

the "high test" hard coal from the famous fields of Scranton
99.77% Slate Free
10.5% to 26.1% Less Ash
24c to 64.1c
More Heat Value per Ton
Everyone knows the extra power in High Test Gasoline. There are many brands on the market. But there is only one "HIGH TEST" Coal . . . LONESOME HOLLOW. The better gas costs more; this better coal costs the same. To you who pay the coal bills, this announcement means much.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
Marion Street at Elmwood
Phone: Delaware 3300

WE ARE THE HOME OF Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Tupper 1077 H. M. O'DONNELL, Prop.
O'Donnell-Motor Sales
1064-1070 MAIN STREET
We handle high grade late model Used Cars exclusively

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults

CORTLAND

House Cleaning Time
is here. If you need a new cleaner you can't beat the Apex at 39.50, 29.50 or 19.75. The Hand Cleaner with a straight handle for 9.85 will interest you.
TYLESS ELECTRIC STORE
31 CENTRAL AVENUE

J. C. PENNEY Co., Inc.
81-85 MAIN ST., CORTLAND, N. Y.
Easter Apparel and Accessories for the entire family now on display! Shop PENNEY'S and step up front in the Style Parade! Newest! Best! Easter Fashions at the lowest prices in years!

Stephens
The House of Fashion
Where Monitor readers always find clothes of refinement at thrifty prices. Do come in!

New Wallpaper Designs Here
WE HAVE ready for your inspection a complete new line of wallpapers. Patterns, colorings, and prices are all pleasing
Drop in today or tomorrow and look them over.
H. C. MUNSON

DAINTY DESSERTS
and Confections Made
SPECIAL FOR EASTER
CHOCOLATE SHOP

Spring Is Here
We are offering the finest quality first run Cortland Co. Maple Syrup and Maple Sugar with our usual line of finest groceries.
H. B. HUBBARD CO.

ELMIRA

Where Fashions in Good Taste Are Not Expensive
The Gorton Coy.
Where Water St. Meets Main

Pay Cash—It Pays
TRY IT
WERDENBERG'S
Clothiers and Furnishers for Men and Boys
200 WEST WATER ST.

ITHACA

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Lang's Palace Garage
125 East Green Street

Women's Hand-Made
Andrew Geller Shoes
8.50 and 10.50
ROTHSCHILD'S
Department Store

Stromberg-Carlson Radio
Majestic Radio
Electric Refrigerators
GEORGE B. NORRIS
306 NORTH TIOGA ST. Phone 9316

INSURANCE
in the Best Companies
Fire, Auto, and All Other Forms
I. E. DENNIS
324 EAST STATE STREET

LENRAY BAKERY and DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
Freshly Roasted Nut Meats
318 WEST STATE STREET Phone 9395

ITHACA (Continued)

"Say It with Flowers"
During Lent and for Easter
THE BOOL FLORAL CO.
Incorporated
215 EAST STATE STREET Phone 2788

INLET VALLEY FARM
Choice Guernsey Milk
Clarified and Pasteurized
Better tasting because it's clarified
The Only Clarified Milk in Ithaca

JAMESTOWN

NEW
Easter Handbags, $1.95
Lockwood's
Third at Cherry
Jamestown, N. Y. Phone 6-737

Diamonds—Watches
We solicit your repair work.
C. E. BRADLEY, Inc.
18 E. 2ND ST. SHEA'S THEATER BLDG.
Phone 3-758
TERMS TO SUIT EACH NEED

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal and Ice Co.
MOVING
16 Lincoln Blvd. Ri. 1320

Patronize *Your* Community
Enjoy Good Milk and Better Service by Phoning Your Order to
JOHNSON'S INDEPENDENT DAIRY
208 MAYVILLE AVENUE Del. 7827

MONARCH *Food Products*
WERNER'S MARKET
2836 DELAWARE AVE. Riverside 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2852 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

The LARCHMONT NATIONAL BANK
and
TRUST COMPANY
Capital, $200,000
Surplus and Profits, $200,000
Larchmont's Business Center Since 1901
Not too large to know you.
Not too small to serve you.
BOSTON POST ROAD LARCHMONT, N. Y.

The OVEN DOOR
Inc.
Old-Time Quality Baking
159 LARCHMONT AVENUE
(Old No. 75) Larchmont, N. Y.
Phone Larchmont 2991

L. MUOLAND & CO.
New Floors Laid
Old Floors Scraped and Refinished
Estimates cheerfully furnished.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Address West Street, Harrison, N. Y.
Tel. Park 3293-W

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Great Gray Kangaroo
(Macropus giganteus)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Australia and Tasmania.

Distinguishing Features: Male about 7½ feet long from nose to tip of tail; female generally under six feet; gray and brown in color, underparts lighter; tail powerful, about three feet long, very thick at the base; forelegs short, paws adapted for grasping; hind legs long, well developed for jumping, only four toes present, the fourth being greatly enlarged and armed with a stout claw, fifth reduced, and second and third fused almost to the tip, forming a comb used in cleaning the hair.

Australia is a land of strange plants and strange animals. Separated from the mainland millions of years ago in early Mesozoic times, 400 different animals found nowhere else in the world and belonging to seven distinct groups have persisted there. Since the entrance of civilization into that country, the native flora and fauna have had a hard time of it. Man has introduced many plants and many animals that are slowly supplanting the ancient varieties which, only because of noninterference, have persisted to the present day. One of these ancient groups of animals is the marsupials, containing now only the kangaroos, Tasmanian devils, pouched mice, bandicoots, pouched moles and wombats, all of which are native to Australia and the adjacent islands, but also the opossums, marmosas and yapocks of the New World.

Marsupials are described as the "pouch animals" because of their habit of carrying the young in an abdominal pouch, when first born. Female kangaroos are not such capable runners and defenders as the males, and when burdened with young are often easily captured. Their favorite method of escape is to head for brush, make a powerful leap to one side and remain in hiding there until the pursuers have passed by and then make good their escape in another direction.

Kangaroos are naturally timid and inoffensive creatures.

Like the timid gazelles, they possess large and beautiful soft eyes, which compensate for the fierce aspect of the gleaming white teeth, visible between cleft lips. "Boomers," or male kangaroos, when forced to protect themselves, find adequate protection in their powerful hind legs armed with sharp claws. They will only resort to fighting, however, when absolutely necessary, their long legs usually taking them away from enemies in huge bounds. The length of each leap is about 15 feet.

Ordinarily the kangaroo is in the upright position, but as it feeds on various types of herbage, which constitutes the diet, it moves about on all fours. Sitting upright, the tail comes into play as the third prop, giving it great steadiness.

Question: With reference to a previous article on the passenger pigeon, it would be interesting to know why it was named the "passenger" pigeon and why it became extinct.—B. G. F., New London, Conn.

Answer: Early ornithologists, in their vivid accounts of these birds, indicated the name was given to describe the extraordinary migrations in great numbers.

Wilson described a breeding place in Kentucky which was several miles wide and over 40 miles long, in which every tree was just loaded with nests. Just why these birds, which were once numerous, should suddenly become extinct, cannot be satisfactorily explained. Large numbers, of course, were destroyed by hunters.

In Lighter Vein

The Broad Hint

"I've never seen such dreamy eyes before."

"Maybe that's because you're keeping me up so late."—*Judge.*

On Looking Ahead

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "prides darse'f on bein' foresighted so much dat dey ain' got no respeck foh duties dat comes any nearder dan day after tomorrer."—*Washington Star.*

Interesting Work

Laundry Girl: "Why does it take Flossie so long to wash those tablecloths from the Businessmen's Restaurant?"

Coworker: "Oh, she spends too much time looking at the pictures on them."—*Pathfinder.*

In Other Words

Doris used to embarrass her mother every time she called on her friend by asking for something to eat. She was requested not to do so again. The next time they called on that friend, just before lunch time, Doris piped up:

"Mrs. Smith, are you hungry?"

"No, Doris," answered the hostess. "I'm not hungry."

"Well," said Doris, with a sigh, "I wish I was you."—*New Outlook.*

A Long Wait

The foreman gardener was inspecting the work of his newly engaged assistant.

"Did you water the century plants? he asked.

"Yes," said the assistant, "I did that."

"Very good," said the foreman. "In future it will be your job to look after them. And don't forget this, if those plants don't bloom in 1967 it will be your fault."—*Answers.*

Pearsons

"I say, operator, would you mind telling me the right time?"

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

FAITHFULNESS in shining is better than intermittent brilliance.
GREAT THOUGHT MAGAZINE

Worth Knowing

WITH A BIG "IF"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

If the national wealth and income of the United States for 1930 could be divided equally among all the families in the nation, each family would have $10,961 of capital and an annual income of $2366.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Deeds Contagious

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A NEWSBOY took the Sixth Avenue Elevated car and, sliding into one of the cross seats, fell asleep. At Grand Street two young women got on and took seats opposite the lad. His feet were almost bare and his hat had fallen off. Presently one young girl leaned over and placed her muff under the little fellow's dirty cheek.

A gentleman in the next seat smiled at the act, and without saying anything, held out a quarter, with a nod toward the boy. The next man just as silently offered a dime; and a woman across the aisle held out some pennies. Soon the girl had received money from every passenger in that end of the car.

She quietly slid the money into the sleeping lad's pocket, removed her muff gently from under his head without rousing him, and got off at Twenty-third Street, nodding to all the passengers in a pretty little inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and a common secret.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Felice, Joan, Lourah, Maureen, Erroll (Miss L. W.)—The first, the Italian form of Felix (feminine, "Felicia"), is sounded *Fay-le'-chay* (first *a* as in mandate, *e* and second *a* long). It is sometimes used as a name for girls, and is then, according to the publishers of Webster's, generally sounded as English or French *Feh-lees'* (short *e*, *ee* as in *feet*).

The second is *Jone.*

The third is presumably *Loo'-rah* (unknown by indicated spelling to the publishers of Webster's).

The fourth is *Mau-reen'* (*au* as in *haul*, *ee* as in *feet*).

The last is *Ehr'-ul* (vowels short).

Samuel (M. E.)—*Sam'-u-el* (*a* and *e* short, *u* as in *unite*). Not *Sam'-u-ul.*

Biography, eternal, ye (C. W. K.)—The first is *bi-og'-ra-fy* (long *i*, short *o*, *a* as in *sofa*). Not *be-*(nor *bih-*)*og'-ruh-fy.*

There is no authority for sounding the first *e* in "eternal" as *ih* or *eh.* Sound the word *e-tur'-nal* (*e* as in *descend*, *u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *account*). (Note: Also requested by Miss B. D.)

The third, as a pronoun, is sounded as spelled, *ye* (long *e*). But do not neglect the "*y.*" (Note that in such names as "Ye olde shoppe," "ye" is simply an old method of printing the definite article, and it is mistakenly pronounced *ye.* Sound it *the.*)

Testimony, testimonial (O. T. S.)—A "testimony" is the declaration or affirmation of a witness to establish or prove some fact. A "testimonial" is a statement in favor of one's conduct, ability, etc., or of the value of a thing. A person gives a testimony at a meeting, or writes a testimonial for a departing workman.

"Scanateer" (O. T. S.)—This word has been applied to the thousands of workers who assist Christian Science Committees on Publication in scanning periodicals published the world over. It is not yet recognized by Webster's.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Clouds reach a density of perhaps not more than one part water to 30,000 parts air?

The late Aristide Briand was 25 times French Cabinet Minister, and 11 times Prime Minister?

About 75 per cent of the bauxite mined in the United States is converted into aluminum?

The New Orleans Picayune had a bulletin board displaying election returns as early as 1848?

In 1931 more than $16,400,000,000 of life insurance was purchased by the people of the United States?

Of the cotton consumed in the world during the last ten years, 56.4 per cent was American-grown?

The Hoover Dam, when finished, will make the largest artificial reservoir in the world, covering an area of 145,000 acres?

Only one-half of 1 per cent of the manufacturing establishments in the United States employ more than 1000 workers, and only 3.4 per cent employ more than 250?

Brevities

Lesson Opinion: Another good reducing exercise consists of moving the head from left to right when asked to have a second helping.

Arkansas Gazette: With modern engineering, almost anything can be built into a motorcar except hauteur in the rumble seat.

Ohio State Journal: As an insignia to be worn by those who are cooperating in the anti-hoarding campaign, we suggest a sock turned inside out.

Judge: With so many theater seats vacant these days, this would be an exceptionally good time to fix the hat racks under them.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I was having a nice snooze today—
BANG!
When all of a sudden there was an awful noise and I jumped about two feet in the air—
And I ran out to see what had caused it and almost crashed into Sponge in the hallway—
"Did you hear a loud BANG? I wiggled my tail excitedly and said, and she purred and said she had the wind had blown the front door to—

Drawn by The Christian Science Monitor Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of he Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Why Postpone?

BY THIS time there should be no misunderstanding about the World Court protocols which are before the Senate of the United States. The letter sent yesterday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, is one of a number of authentic assurances that the Root protocol to the World Court treaty "fully accepts" the Senate's five reservations.

It was six years ago last January that the Senate adopted its resolution consenting to ratification with these reservations. The Root protocol for overcoming objections to the reservation regarding advisory opinions by providing a procedure for its application was drawn up and published just three years ago. This formula, which Mr. Stimson declares accepts the fifth reservation "in its entirety," and the other World Court protocols were transmitted to the Senate by President Hoover on Dec. 10, 1930. They thus have been officially before that body for more than a year.

More than a year ago—in January, 1931—Mr. Root appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as the committee now insists Mr. Stimson shall do at its next meeting, and explained his views of the meaning and effect of the treaty he had drafted. He declared it preserved the fifth reservation and fully protected American rights.

The committee has had the World Court proposal as the pending business at its last four sessions. On March 2 Senator Reed of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution providing in effect that the Senate consented to ratification with the understanding that the protocol means what Mr. Root said it meant. Senator Walsh of Montana, the chief Democratic advocate of the Court, promptly accepted the suggestion of Senator Reed, who is understood to represent the Administration on the World Court issue, and embodied it in a formal resolution consenting to ratification. This resolution was introduced in the Senate on March 9.

Speedy action seemed in prospect, but two new resolutions were introduced—one by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, an ardent opponent of the Court, the other by Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, a reputed friend of the Court. Both resolutions would have the same effect—indefinite delay. Senator Lewis proposed postponement of further consideration until after the conclusion of the Disarmament Conference and the presentation by Senator Swanson (now at the conference) of a report on what Europe thinks of the United States.

Senator Pittman's resolution would have the President inquire of each government now a party to the World Court treaties as to the effect which it thought the Root protocol has on the fifth reservation. Such a proposal would effectively erase the work of the last six years and would reopen unnecessarily the negotiations which Mr. Root brought to a successful close three years ago.

Both the Lewis and the Pittman resolutions would succeed in putting the question off until after the presidential election of next November. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that this is the real object. Indeed, the purpose is so transparent that no one who favors American membership in the World Court will be misled. A vote for the Lewis or Pittman resolution is equivalent to a vote against American adherence to the World Court.

Weeks ago the Senate Foreign Relations Committee defeated by a vote of 11 to 9 a motion by Senator Moses to postpone consideration until April 15. Whether the demand for Secretary Stimson's appearance is more than a play for delay, the public may judge by the course of the hearing next week. The Senate committee, after it has interrogated Secretary Stimson, will be asked to vote on the Pittman and Lewis resolutions. It is difficult to see how any one of the eleven senators who voted against Senator Moses' resolution will be able to vote consistently to postpone the matter for many months.

The issue is therefore drawn. No genuine friend of the Court can desire the reopening of negotiations and the indefinite postponement by the Senate of final action.

More About Memel

FULLER information is now available about the situation in the autonomous territory of Memel arising out of the Lithuanian seizure on February 6 of Otto Boettcher, president of the local council or directorate. Herr Boettcher, who was speedily released, but is reported to be still under Lithuanian surveillance, was cast into prison on his return from a trip to Berlin. The Lithuanians contend that he was conducting secret negotiations with Germany, which held Memel before the war.

Memel is within the sovereignty of Lithuania. But the qualification that it should enjoy autonomy clearly makes that sovereignty incomplete. Herr Boettcher is technically a Lithuanian citizen, but to describe him as a Lithuanian would obscure the reason for the Memel trouble and render it totally without meaning. For Memel's trouble is the unfriendliness between the German and the Lithuanian elements of its population. Germans have never reconciled themselves to Lithuanian sovereignty; Lithuanians have never reconciled themselves to the incompleteness of that sovereignty.

The Government at Kovno seems to interpret its qualified rights pretty liberally. For instance, the Memel correspondent of the New York Times, cabling on March 11, reported:

> The appointment yesterday of Herr Tolishus, a Lithuanian, as a member of the territory's government by the new President, Herr Simmat, despite the protests of the German majority, has considerably complicated the situation and increased the tension between the Lithuanian authorities and the German populace.

The affair may seem a storm in a teacup. It might be so described but for the many interests that are wrapped up in Memel. The extent of these interests became obvious to the world in 1923, after the Lithuanian coup, which precipitated the settlement that provided Memel with its curiosity of a status. This status may prove to be too curious to last. So far it appears to have provided nothing but an invitation to Lithuanian and German to change it. But it cannot be changed for the better without a radical transformation in feeling. There is need for both Lithuanian pepperiness and German irredentism to dissolve into that "good faith" which, as that great jurist, John Selden, said, "is the essence of all relations."

Repeal, and Then the Saloon

THE New York Herald Tribune, most militant of wets, visions the various propositions for the modification, amendment, correction or emasculation of the Volstead Act, and pronounces them all futile and unsatisfactory. Nothing, it thinks, is worth while at the present time but the straight demand for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. In a fine burst of optimism it says:

> If both political platforms advocate the resubmission of the issue in this form, Congress can adopt such a repeal amendment without taking sides on it. The people can vote upon it in the election of delegates to state constitutional conventions without the possibility of misunderstanding it.

Not so long ago the patriotic citizens who would bring back the liquor power in politics and social life never failed to attach to their propositions for the overthrow of prohibition some statement to the effect that "of course the saloon must not come back." Every specific suggestion for modification was accompanied by provisos that that historic home of vice, immorality, and misery in the United States should be rigidly excluded from our future social organization. It has, therefore, been interesting, although not at all surprising, to discover lately that as the friends of freer liquor have become more hopeful of success they are quietly ignoring the possibility, the certainty in fact, of the revival of the saloon in its worst forms if liquor again is legalized.

The Christian Science Monitor has always believed, and has continually insisted, that no proposition thus far offered would successfully eliminate the saloon, with its menace to youth and its corrupt control of politics. In the present attitude of the Herald Tribune, perhaps the most intelligent of the advocates of the restoration of the liquor power, may be found entire justification for the repeated assertions of this newspaper that essentially what is sought by the foes of prohibition is the opportunity to have liquor sold more conveniently and more attractively to the people.

It is perfectly obvious that the policy now advocated by our New York contemporary, namely, of repealing the amendment and leaving the future control of the liquor trade to individual states, would mean that in the states now known as wet the saloon would be established in all its malignant qualities. And if today it is impossible for the Federal Government to keep liquor outside of the national boundaries, how will it ever be possible to prevent more smuggling across the forty-eight state boundaries within the Union?

However, it is possible to agree heartily with the Herald Tribune in its general rejection of most of the propositions for the modification of the law. Nothing has been suggested which gives promise of even so insufficient a check upon the liquor traffic as the Volstead Act now effects. No one claims perfection for the existing law. No sane observer who is not prejudiced through the operation of appetite or greed will, however, question that that law has enormously decreased the use of liquor, has made it difficult to obtain, and has put the saloon out of business. We have seen no substitute offered which promises anything like as much efficiency.

Prohibitionists, however, can afford to look with some philosophy on the suggestion that the law's enemies center their efforts on repeal and nothing else. For it will be decades before repeal can be effected, and in the time thus consumed education and enforcement will have proved the worth of prohibition.

Where Bestow the Fellowship?

AWARDING of fifty-seven fellowships by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation has called attention anew to the impetus which such funds give to creative work. Scholars and artists from the United States and Latin America who are receiving these fellowships have an unusual opportunity to extend their diverse achievements.

Presumably, the terms of the Guggenheim bequest do not require that grants be allowed only to needy workers. They may be made to "young scholars and artists who have done distinguished original work and are available to assist research in any field of knowledge or creative work in any of the fine arts." However, does it not seem reasonable that, as between two scholars with comparatively equal qualifications, the awards should go to the one who is handicapped financially?

Novelists and historians, for example, who have had major works published should be in a position, ordinarily, to continue their achievements unaided. In such cases, might it not be well to give the funds to others who also are capable of advanced research but who cannot afford the outlay necessary for their respective studies?

True, much can be accomplished with fellowships by recognizing and advancing the work of those already in the forefront. But the world's need is to renew that body of leadership through discovery and development of new talent. In the granting of fellowships generally, might it not be well to keep this thought to the fore?

Speed Governors—for a Few

THE question of using a mechanical governor to limit the speeds of passenger automobiles is under consideration again in some states. However, it has reappeared in a guise that should make its contemplation by the motoring public more palatable than in the past.

Motor vehicle officials, insurance underwriters, and even automobile designers, have shown an interest, but they do not summarily propose governors for all motorcars. Nor do they suggest their use on any specific motorcar without the most careful investigation.

Present discussion among these authorities goes no further than speculating whether safety might be increased by requiring mechanical governors on the cars of those who might be classed as habitual speeders. Speeding is a bad habit that grows out of the faulty judgment of many drivers. Neither fines nor jail sentences suffice to break the habit in some instances. Suspension or revocation of the driving privilege has a wholesome effect, but in certain instances seems rather drastic. Hence some believe a more effective penalty would be to equip the offending driver's car with a mechanical device, sealed by the state, that would prevent him from exceeding a specified speed.

The three groups considering the subject recognize a palpable misunderstanding of the performance characteristics of modern automobiles on the part of some owners who see no reason for making fast cars if they cannot be driven fast. Motor experts point out that to have a satisfactory cruising speed an automobile must have a high top speed, but that to drive much above the cruising speed is neither economical nor sensible. Yet even when this is explained, some apparently refuse to comprehend. For them, perhaps, the governor may be useful.

Preserving the South

THAT land of song and sun loosely referred to by other sections of the United States as "the South" has steadily resisted the hustle and bustle, the mechanization and standardization which industrialism has imposed in greater or less degree on all parts of the nation. Not that the South has no industry. The development of manufacturing in the last forty years has transformed many areas below the Mason and Dixon line.

But the South has sought to save its charm. Largely this effort has been instinctive. But occasionally it is recognized as a conscious endeavor, as in the striking manifesto issued a few months ago by a group of young leaders and called "I Take My Stand." That was a forthright plea for retention of the graces and even the faults of the old South as preferable to anything offered by the new mechanical civilization which is invading "Dixie."

One cannot but look with sympathy upon such a stand for the social and cultural amenities which characterize the South's "civilization" as against even the "modern advantages" promised by encroaching "business." Yet it would not be possible, nor fundamentally desirable, to halt economic growth.

Such development movements as the one sponsored by the Southeastern Council, which has been meeting at Atlanta, indicate that the South, while alert to the need for more business, is resolved that it shall be better business—more enlightened business. The South wishes to make the most of its opportunities to profit by experience and avoid in so far as possible the stupidities and injustices which have so often been the accompaniment of "business development."

It has had a taste already of the misery which comes with ruthless and unintelligent exploitation. In states like North Carolina and Kentucky, labor disputes such as those in Gastonia and Hardin County have given clear warning of the price of industrialization in the old manner. That price does not have to be paid if the South awakes in time to the necessity for conserving human values. And that very cherishing of social and cultural graces for which the South is noted should help it to keep free from some of the evils of modern industrialism.

Another kind of freedom which the South can achieve in face of irresistible economic forces is greater agricultural independence. Already the eastern half has broken somewhat away from the bondage of cotton. Today three-fifths of American cotton is raised west of the Mississippi. But in all the southern states there is still too great dependence on a single crop, a crop whose price is fixed abroad.

While Texas imports half its pork, Alabama buys its butter in Minnesota, and the standard of living of both is determined from year to year by the price of cotton in Liverpool, the South is far from free. It cannot, it should not, resist proper development. If it guides that development intelligently by diversifying crops and regulating industry, it need not fear the poverty and injustice which offer the greatest threats to any civilization. When it has obtained economic independence, it will be freer to preserve its own charm.

Editorial Notes

Although the promotion of Secretary of State Stimson to the rank of brigadier-general in the army reserve has been approved by the Senate, one expects that he will continue to do his best to avoid any necessity of acting in that capacity.

Now that highways in many hues are making their appearance, will the woman motorist consult her road map to see that her hat matches the road she traverses?

Recent labor reports are encouraging because they show an increasing number employed seeking jobs for others.

Glimpses of Poland

AS A tourist country Poland is only slightly known, which is a great pity, for no land can offer more delightful or more varied attractions for the tourist. Old castles, lovely parks, a wealth of historic treasures, art museums, picturesque peasants, beautiful scenery, hospitable people, and fine restaurants—all these combine to make Poland a playground where you can have a very good time at exceedingly modest prices.

To see Poland at its loveliest, you must see it in May. May in Poland is really spring—spring with soft breezes laden with the scent of flowers, spring with nightingales singing in the woods at evening. For though we usually picture Poland as a country of hard winters, with snow and ice, it is really a land of flowers when the hard winter is done. In May the countryside is green with rye and wheat, the air is heavy with the scent of lilacs, the horse-chestnut trees are glorious with their snowy pyramids of blossom, and there are golden and purple pansies everywhere.

However, if you cannot go in May but must make your trip later, Poland will still be beautiful. Other blossoms will take the place of the pansies and lilacs in the gardens and there will be even more wild flowers in the fields—red poppies, blue bachelor's buttons and white daisies all grow wild among the grain and along the roadsides. And the lindens, for which the month of July is named in Polish, will spread their sweetness upon the air.

It is in Warsaw, more than anywhere else, that one can see and feel what Poland really is. Warsaw is a city of contrasts, a delightful combination of the old and the new, a city of remarkable cleanliness, with flowers in every window. Warsaw's 1,000,000 inhabitants are very serious about life but still have leisure to enjoy living. They undoubtedly spend less money on pleasures than some people, but they have a very good time. For they have learned not to let their business drive them, and they find enjoyment in simple pleasures.

Go some night to one of the garden restaurants where you eat as simply or elaborately as you choose—but in either case you eat deliberately—on the balcony, with fountains and flowers in the courtyard below and an excellent orchestra playing. It costs only a quarter to go in and listen to the music if you don't care to eat at all. You will see there how hundreds of Warsaw people spend their summer evenings, and you will find yourself surprisingly refreshed after a strenuous day of sight-seeing.

That sight-seeing must include the Old Town, which centers around the big open square which was the ancient market place, or Rynek. The City Beautifying Commission—oh, yes, Warsaw is quite modern in some ways—has had the buildings facing the Square restored as nearly as possible to their former appearance on the outside, and one is startled to see the stucco house fronts done in pastel shades, with much ornamentation in gold and black. One building here, dating back to 1560, houses a most interesting historical museum, where are many of the treasures which, after being appropriated by Russia during the partitions, were restored to the newly established Poland by treaty after the World War. Near the Rynek is the Zamek, formerly the palace of the Kings, now the residence of the President of the Republic. Then there must be a visit to Lazienki, the palace built by the last Polish King, and to Willanow, home of the hero-King, Jan Sobieski.

Historical landmarks there are in plenty but don't make the mistake of spending all your time on these to the exclusion of the art museums. Though little known abroad, Polish art is well worth attention. Also, in Warsaw one must be sure to go to the opera. A small opera house, as some might reckon size, but the performance is excellent.

Having seen modern Poland in Warsaw, you are ready for a glimpse of old Poland in Cracow, which is sleepy and quiet. Take time when you visit it. This city was the capital of the kingdom until 1581, and here are Poland's dearest treasures. First the Wawel—that ancient fortress-castle on the hill overlooking the Vistula. In its Cathedral treasury are wondrous jewels and embroideries so priceless, not only on account of historic associations but in intrinsic value, that you and your guide are locked in while you look at them. You may visit also the tower of the three bells, from which you have a view of all Cracow spread out before you.

In the distance, a few miles outside the city, can be seen the cone-shaped hill which all Americans like to visit because it is an unusual monument to a hero who belongs to America as well as Poland—Thaddeus Kosciuszko, that intrepid soldier and gallant gentleman, who rendered such signal services to the colonies in the American Revolution, who first planned the fortifications at West Point and at whose suggestion that place was chosen as the site of the national military academy. The whole hill was built as a memorial from earth carried by men, women and little children from all the countryside, including soil from all the battlefields where Kosciuszko fought for Polish freedom. And a few years ago on July fourth was added earth from the Revolutionary battlefields in America where he fought for American freedom.

Even the most ardent will eventually tire of museums, art galleries and historic shrines. So it is good to be able to go in a few hours from Cracow to Zakopane and Poland's mountain playground. Here are the snow-tipped peaks of the Tatras, overlooking lovely valleys, and Morskie Oko, the "Eye of the Sea," a most beautiful lake. Here in a broad upland valley lies that charming town of Zakopane, where the houses are built in their own typical style and where the peasants dress every day in their striking costumes.

Each part of Poland has its own national costume, but except in Lowicz, the land of Reymont's "Peasants," they are seldom worn except on gala occasions. In the Tatra region, however, the men wear them all the time. Strange enough it looks to see them in the hay field or building a house, clad in tight trousers of natural gray homespun wool, gayly decorated with blue and cerise embroideries; in black loose jackets, also embroidered; and in their round black hats shaped like the metal helmets of the doughboy.

Here in Zakopane the Polish wood carver's art is best developed. In fact, most of the men here seem to have the gift. Their houses are full of fascinating bits and in the shops the tourist may find any number of attractive pieces, wooden plates, boxes large and small, and the typical Zakopane cane being the most numerous.

Other cities there are which will repay you if you have time to visit them—Lwow, in eastern Poland, the story of whose valiant boy defenders will thrill even the most blasé; Wilno, seat of a celebrated university; Poznan, the most prosperous Polish city of today; and Lodz, whose return to its pre-war position as one of the foremost textile centers in the world only nine years after invading armies had entirely stripped its factories was nothing short of miraculous. Gdynia, too, Poland's one port, is interesting as a new city.

But Poland is an agricultural country, predominantly; the majority of its people are not city dwellers. And the traveler must take time to get into the country if possible. Go out less than an hour's ride from Warsaw to almost any small town, on its market day, and you will find much of interest. The country people are primitive; they work their farms as did their great-grandfathers, with little equipment but with such industry and such real devotion to the land that the results are surprising. They waste no smallest bit of land; it is all green and lovely. And here are flowers in profusion. No one is too busy to have his garden of flowers, for rich or poor, high or humble, all Poles love flowers and music and dancing and beauty.

And that is one reason why if you go there you will find you love Poland and will bring away joyous memories and a desire to go back again.

M. P. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Miles in the Milky Way

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial note in the February 23 issue to the effect that the diameter of the Milky Way had been estimated at 200,000 light years, and that each light year was 6,000,000,000,000 miles in length, has caused my youngest son, aged ten solar years, to doubt your editorial perspicacity. As he has enjoyed and believed in the "Diary of Snubs" since he could read, I do not want him to lose faith in your other diaries or annuals, especially if they refer to such matters as the Milky Way.

He has pointed out to me that it is one of the astronomical constants that light travels at the rate of 186,324 miles per second, which, multiplied by 60 to change into minutes, and again by 60 to get the hourly rate, and again by 24 to get the daily rate, and yet again by 365 to get the yearly rate, and then finally by your 200,000, results in a total of two quintillions, nine hundred and ten quadrillions, seven hundred and eighty-five trillions, nine hundred and thirty-eight billions, eight hundred million miles, or, as he more succinctly expresses it, 2,910,785,932,800,000,000 miles.

As this is a slightly longer journey than the mere 6,000,000,000,000 miles given by you, I hope you will satisfy his curiosity and tell him in a footnote why you only covered approximately one-half-millionth part of the distance. He suggests—and this is something that leap year has taught him—that the solar year is really 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 12 seconds, and that if the solar year is the base of the light year, the total might be nearer three quintillions in the above figure.

He hopes he will be reading your paper till he dies, and as his ancestors all lived to be about ninety, you have just about eighty years in which to work this matter out for him. He will look for your answer. E. R. PETRE.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor's Note

Dear Mr. Petre:

It is a little awe-inspiring to be reminded that your young son, and doubtless many other young sons, subject our Editorial Notes to such close scrutiny, particularly in questions of mathematics.

Young Master Petre unquestionably has done some ambitious multiplication. But when he arrives at the figure, 2,910,785,932,800,000,000 miles, and then compares it with the figure of 6,000,000,000,000 miles mentioned in our note, we fear he misreads the note. For the six trillion miles is only one of the 200,000 light years, and naturally falls somewhat short of the mileage which your son computed by counting them all in.

Nevertheless, it is apparent that our calculations yet do not check with each other, so we have undertaken to verify ours. In the World Almanac for 1932, page 78, we find the statement, "A light year is, in round numbers, six trillion miles." Not content, however, to rely on another's word, we have done a bit of calculation ourselves, in which we arrive at the conclusion that a light year is exactly 5,879,817,524,448 miles, not counting decimal fractions. And, after all, what is a mere 220,182,475,552 miles between friends?

The upshot is that we must very deferentially suggest to your son that he recheck his multiplication. When he does so, we hope his faith in the accuracy of The Christian Science Monitor will be restored—and we hope even more fervently that we shall be able to live up to it.

"Canada's Railway Economy"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article of Dec. 11 omits the important point that the Grand Trunk Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Company were separate entities before 1923, and that the former has never been bankrupt. The 1856 preferential bonds had a first charge on present and future earnings of the company in Canada, America and England, and bankruptcy would have revived the bondholders' original right to priority over claims for rentals of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway and other Grand Trunk American railroads.

The perpetual preference stockholders who now hold that old charge insist that Canada could not by legislation forfeit real property rights outside the Dominion. The courts, having jurisdiction over such property, should fix the compensation in accordance with due process of law in the state where the property is located.

International law does not permit a nation by legislation to forfeit real property rights in another country. But this question seems to us one for diplomacy.

R. C. HAWKIN, Chairman,
Grand Trunk Perpetual Stocks Committee.

London, Eng.

A Movie-Goer's Point of View

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial of February 24 on "Censorship of Films," while dealing with British conditions, might well apply to other nations.

You state that a vote by the children as to the character of films that appealed to them resulted in 303 travel and adventure, 229 wanted comedy, 66 for gangster and crime, while 17 were for sex films.

I wonder, if a vote were taken by the adult citizenship, if the figures would be a great way off from the above? What is more interesting than a good travel adventure or comedy film?

Nowadays, when you have an evening to go to the films, it takes considerable time to study out which might be the least objectionable. It looks as if we have to take what the producers want. D. C. S.

Boston, Mass.

Finland's Rum Order

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the front page of a Boston paper of March 18 appears an article entitled "Finland Orders a Deluge of Rum," describing a large quantity of liquors ordered from twenty different distilleries to break the drouth after prohibition expires in that country. Now, if prohibition was such a failure as the wet press would have us believe, why all the necessity of ordering so much liquor? You would think that they would be shipping it to other countries, instead of taking such large orders from abroad. CHARLES C. CLARK.

Brookline, Mass.